

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1893.

WARING'S PERIL.

I.

"ANANIAS!"

"Ye-as, suh?"

"What time is it?"

"Gyahd-mountain' done gone, suh."

"The devil it has! What do you mean, sir, by allowing me to sleep on in this shameless and unconscionable manner, when an indulgent government is suffering for my services? What sort of day is it, sir?"

"Beautiful day, Mr. Waring."

"Then go at once to Mr. Larkin and tell him he can't wear his new silk hat this morning,—I want it, and you fetch it. Don't allow him to ring in the old one on you. Tell him I mean the new 'spring style' he just brought from New York. Tell Mr. Ferry I want that new Hatfield suit of his, and you get Mr. Pierce's silk umbrella; then come back here and get my bath and my coffee. Stop there, Ananias! Give my pious regards to the commanding officer, sir, and tell him that there's no drill for 'X' Battery this morning, as I'm to breakfast at Moreau's at eleven o'clock and go to the *matinée* afterwards."

"Beg pahdon, suh, but de cunnle's done ohdered review fo' de whole command, suh, right at nine o'clock."

"So much the better. Then Captain Cram must stay, and won't need his swell team. Go right down to the stable and tell Jeffers I'll drive at nine-thirty."

"But——"

"No buts, you incorrigible rascal! I don't pay you a princely salary to raise obstacles. I don't pay you at all, sir, except at rare intervals and in moments of mental decrepitude. Go at once! Allez! Chassez! Skoot!"

"But, lieutenant," says Ananias, his black face shining, his even

white teeth all agleam, "Captain Cram stopped in on de way back from stables to say Glenco 'd sprained his foot and you was to ride de bay colt. *Please* get up, suh. Boots and Saddles 'll soun' in ten minutes."

"It won't, but if it does I'll brain the bugler. Tell him so. Tell Captain Cram he's entirely mistaken: I won't ride the bay colt—nor Glenco. I'm going driving, sir, with Captain Cram's own team and road-wagon. Tell him so. Going in forty-five minutes by my watch. Where is it, sir?"

"It ain't back from de jeweller's, suh, where you done lef' it day before yist'day; but his boy's hyuh now, suh, wid de bill for las' year. Whut shall I tell him?"

"Tell him to go to—quarantine. No! Tell him the fever has broken out here again, sir, and not to call until ten o'clock next spring, —next mainspring they put in that watch. Go and get Mr. Merton's watch. Tell him I'll be sure to overstay in town if he doesn't send it, and then I can't take him up and introduce him to those ladies from Louisville to-morrow. Impress that on him, sir, unless he's gone and left it on his bureau, in which case impress the watch,—the watch, sir, in any case. No! Stop again, Ananias; *not* in any case, only in the gold hunting-case; no other. Now then, vanish!"

"But, lieutenant, 'fo' Gawd, suh, dey'll put you in arrest if you cuts drill dis time. Cunnle Braxton says to Captain Cram only two days ago, suh, dat——"

But here a white arm shot out from a canopy of mosquito-netting, and first a boot-jack, then a slipper, then a heavy top-boot, came whizzing past the darky's dodging head, and, finding expostulation vain, that faithful servitor bolted out in search of some ally more potent, and found one, though not the one he sought or desired, just entering the adjoining room.

A big fellow, too,—too big, in fact, to be seen wearing, as was the fashion in the sixties, the shell jacket of the light artillery. He had a full round body, and a full round ruddy face, and a little round visorless cap cocked on one side of a round bullet head, not very full of brains, perhaps, yet reputed to be fairly stocked with what is termed "horse sense." His bulky legs were thrust deep in long boots, and ornamented, so far as the skin-tight breeches of sky-blue were concerned, with a scarlet welt along the seam, a welt that his comrades were wont to say would make a white mark on his nose, so red and bulbous was that organ. He came noisily in from the broad veranda overlooking the parade-ground, glanced about on the disarray of the bachelor sitting-room, then whirled on Ananias.

"Mr. Waring dressed?"

"No-o, suh; jus' woke up, suh; ain't out o' bed yit."

"The lazy vagabone! Just let me get at him a minute," said the big man, tramping over to the door-way as though bent on invading the chamber beyond. But Ananias had halted short at sight of the intruder, and stood there resolutely barring the way.

"Beg pahdon, lieutenant, but Mr. Waring ain't had his bath yit. Can I mix de lieutenant a cocktail, suh?"

"Can you? You black imp of Satan, why isn't it ready now, sir? Sure you could have seen I was as dhry as a lime-kiln from the time I came through the gate. Hware's the demijohn, you villain?"

"Bein' refilled, suh, down to de sto', but dar's a little on de side-boad, suh," answered Ananias, edging over thither now that he had lured the invader away from the guarded door-way. "Take it straight, suh, o' wid bitters—o' toddy?"

"Faith, I'll answer ye as Pat did the parson: I'll take it straight now, and then be drinking the toddy while your honor is mixin' the punch. Give me hold of it, you smudge! and tell your masther it's review,—full-dress,—and it's time for him to be up. Has he had his two cocktails yet?"

"The lieutenant doesn't care fo' any dis mawnin', suh. I'll fetch him his coffee in a minute. Did you see de cunnle's oade'ly, suh? He was lookin' fo' you a moment ago."

The big red man was gulping down a big drink of the fiery liquor at the instant. He set the glass back on the sideboard with unsteady hand and glared at Ananias suspiciously.

"Is it troot' you're tellin', nigger? Hwat did he say was wanted?"

"Didn't say, suh, but de cunnle's in his office. Yahnduh comes de oade'ly, too, suh; guess he must have hyuhd you was over hyuh."

The result of this announcement was not unexpected. The big man made a leap for the chamber door, only to find it slammed in his face from the other side.

"Hwat the devil's the matter with your master this morning, Ananias?—Waring! Waring, I say! Let me in: the K. O.'s orderly is afther me, and all on account of your bringing me in at that hour last night.—Tell him I've gone, Ananias.—Let me in, Waring, there's a good fellow."

"Go to blazes, Doyle!" is the unfeeling answer from the other side. "I'm bathing." And a vigorous splashing follows the announcement.

"For the Lord's sake, Waring, let me in. Sure I can't see the colonel now. If I could stand him off until review and inspection's over and he's had his dhrink, he'd let the whole thing drop; but that blackguard of a sinthry has given us away. Sure I told you he would."

"Then slide down the lightning-rod! Fly up the chimney! Evaporate! Dry up and blow away, but get out! You can't come in here."

"Oh, for mercy's sake, Waring! Sure 'twas you that got me into the scrape. You know that I was dhrunk when you found me up the levee. You made me come down when I didn't want to. Hwat did I say to the man last night, anyhow?"

"Say to him? Poor devil! why, you never can remember after you're drunk what you've been doing the night before. Some time it'll be the death of you. You abused him like a pickpocket,—the sergeant of the guard and everybody connected with it."

"Oh, murther, murther, murther!" groaned the poor Irishman, sitting down and covering his face with his hands. "Sure they'll

court-martial me this time without fail, and I know it. For God's sake, Waring, can't ye let a feller in and say that I'm not here?"

"Hyuh, dis way, lieutenant," whispered Ananias, mysteriously. "Slip out on de po'ch and into Mr. Pierce's room. I'll tell you when he's gone." And in a moment the huge bulk of the senior lieutenant of Light Battery "X" was being boosted through a window opening from the gallery into the bachelor den of the junior second lieutenant. No sooner was this done than the negro servant darted back, closed and bolted the long green Venetian blinds behind him, tiptoed to the bedroom door, and, softly tapping, called,—

"Mr. Waring! Mr. Waring! get dressed quick as you can, suh; I'll lay out your uniform in hyuh."

"I tell you, Ananias, I'm going to town, sir; not to any ridiculous review. Go and get what I ordered you. See that I'm properly dressed, sir, or I'll discharge you. Confound you, sir! there isn't a drop of Florida water in this bath, and none on my bureau. Go and rob Mr. Pierce,—or anybody."

But Ananias was already gone. Darting out on the gallery, he took a header through the window of the adjoining quarters through which Mr. Doyle had escaped, snatched a long flask from the dressing-table, and was back in the twinkling of an eye.

"What became of Mr. Doyle?" asked Waring, as he thrust a bare arm through a narrow aperture to receive the spoil. "Don't let him get drunk; *he's* got to go to review, sir. If he doesn't, Colonel Braxton may be so inconsiderate as to inquire why both the lieutenants of 'X' Battery are missing. Take good care of him till the review, sir, then let him go to grass; and don't you dare leave me without Florida water again, if you have to burglarize the whole post. What's Mr. Doyle doing, sir?"

"Peekin' froo de blin's in Mr. Pierce's room, suh; lookin' fo' de oade'ly. I done told him de cunnle was ahter him, but he ain't, suh," chuckled Ananias. "I fixed it all right wid de gyahd dis mawnin', suh. Dey won't tell 'bout his cuttin' up las' night. He'd forgot de whole t'ing, suh; he allays does; he never does know what's happened de night befo'. He wouldn't 'a' known about dis, but I told his boy Jim to tell him 'bout it ahter stables. I told Jim to sweah dat dey'd repothed it to de cunnle."

"Very well, Ananias; very well, sir; you're a credit to your name. Now go and carry out my orders. Don't forget Captain Cram's wagon. Tell Jeffers to be here with it on time." And the lieutenant returned to his bath without waiting for reply.

"Ye-as, suh," was the subordinate answer, as Ananias promptly turned, and, whistling cheerily, went banging out upon the gallery and clattering down the open stairway to the brick-paved court below. Here he as promptly turned, and, noiseless as a cat, shot up the stairway, tiptoed back into the sitting-room, kicked off his low-heeled slippers, and rapidly, but with hardly an audible sound, resumed the work on which he had been engaged,—the arrangement of his master's kit.

Already, faultlessly brushed, folded and hanging over the back of

a chair close by the chamber door were the bright blue, scarlet-welted battery trousers then in vogue, very snug at the knee, very springy over the foot. Underneath them, spread over the square back of the chair, a dark-blue, single-breasted frock-coat, hanging nearly to the floor, its shoulders decked with huge epaulettes, to the right one of which were attached the braid and loops of a heavy gilt aiguillette whose glistening pendants were hung temporarily on the upper button. On the seat of the chair was folded a broad soft sash of red silk net, its tassels carefully spread. Beside it lay a pair of long buff gauntlets, new and spotless. At the door, brilliantly polished, stood a pair of buttoned gaiter boots, the heels decorated with small glistening brass spurs. In the corner, close at hand, leaned a long curved sabre, its gold sword-knot, its triple-guarded hilt, its steel scabbard and plated bands and rings, as well as the swivels and buckle of the black sword-belt, showing the perfection of finish in manufacture and care in keeping. From a round leather box Ananias now extracted a new gold-wire *fourragère*, which he softly wiped with a silk handkerchief, dandled lovingly an instant the glistening tassels, coiled it carefully upon the sash, then producing from the same box a long scarlet horse-hair plume he first brushed it into shimmering freedom from the faintest knot or kink, then set it firmly through its socket into the front of a gold-braided shako whose black front was decked with the embroidered cross cannon of the regiment, surmounted by the arms of the United States. This he noiselessly placed upon the edge of the mantel, stepped back to complacently view his work, flicked off a possible speck of dust on the sleeve of the coat, touched with a chamois-skin the gold crescent of the nearest epaulette, then softly, noiselessly as before vanished through the door-way, tiptoed to the adjoining window, and peeked in. Mr. Doyle had thrown himself into Pierce's arm-chair, and was trying to read the morning paper.

"Wunner what Mars'er Pierce will say when he gits back from breakfast," was Ananias's comment, as he sped softly down the stairs, a broad grin on his black face, a grin that almost instantly gave place to preternatural solemnity and respect as, turning sharply on the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs, he came face to face with the battery commander. Ananias would have passed with a low obeisance, but the captain halted him short.

"Where's Mr. Waring, sir?"

"Dressin' fo' inspection, captain."

"He is? I just heard in the mess-room that he didn't propose attending,—that he had an engagement to breakfast and was going in town."

"Ye-as, suh, ye-as, suh, General Rousseau, suh, expected de lieutenant in to breakfast, but de moment he hyuhd 'twas review he ohdred me to git everything ready, suh. I's goin' for de bay colt now. Beg pahdon, captain, de lieutenant says is de captain goin' to wear gauntlets or gloves dis mawnin'? He wants to do just as de captain does, suh."

What a merciful interposition of divine Providence it is that the African cannot blush! Captain Cram looked suspiciously at the earnest,

unwinking, black face before him. Some memory of old college days flitted through his mind at the moment. "O Kunopes!" ("thou dog-faced one!") he caught himself muttering, but negro diplomacy was too much for him, and the innocence in the face of Ananias would have baffled a man far more suspicious. Cram was a fellow who loved his battery and his profession as few men loved before. He was full of big ideas in one way and little oddities in another. Undoubted ability had been at the bottom of his selection over the head of many a senior to command one of the light batteries when the general dismounting took place in '66. Unusual attractions of person had won him a wife with a fortune only a little later. The fortune had warranted a short leave abroad this very year. (He would not have taken a day over sixty, for fear of losing his light battery.) He had been a stickler for gauntlets on all mounted duty when he went away, and he came home converted to white wash-leather gloves because the British horse-artillery wore no other, "and they, sir, are the nattiest in the world." He could not tolerate an officer whose soul was not aflame with enthusiasm for battery duty, and so was perpetually at war with Waring, who dared to have other aspirations. He delighted in a man who took pride in his dress and equipment, and so rejoiced in Waring, who, more than any subaltern ever attached to "X," was the very glass of soldier fashion and mould of soldier form. He had dropped in at the bachelor mess just in time to hear some gabbling youngster blurt out a bet that Sam Waring would cut review and keep his tryst in town, and he had known him many a time to overpersuade his superiors into excusing him from duty on pretext of social claims, and more than once into pardoning deliberate absence. But he and the post commander had deemed it high time to block all that nonsense in future, and had so informed him, and were nonplussed at Waring's cheery acceptance of the implied rebuke and most airy, graceful, and immediate change of the subject. The whole garrison was chuckling over it by night.

"Why, certainly, colonel," said he, "I have been most derelict of late during the visit of all these charming people from the North; and that reminds me, some of them are going to drive out here to hear the band this afternoon and take a bite at my quarters. I was just on my way to beg Mrs. Braxton and Mrs. Cram to receive for me, when your orderly came. And, colonel, I want your advice about the champagne. Of course I needn't say I hope you both will honor me with your presence." Old Brax loved champagne and salad better than anything his profession afforded, and was disarmed at once. As for Cram, what could he say when the post commander dropped the matter? With all his daring disregard of orders and established customs, with all his consummate *sang-froid* and what some called impudence and others "cheek," every superior under whom he had ever served had sooner or later become actually fond of Sam Waring,—even stern old Rounds,—“old Double Rounds” the boys called him, one of the martinets of the service, whose first experience with the fellow was as memorable as it was unexpected, and who wound up, after a vehement scoring of some two minutes' duration, during which

Waring had stood patiently at attention with an expression of the liveliest sympathy and interest on his handsome face, by asking impressively, "Now, sir, what have you to say for yourself?"

To which, with inimitable mixture of suavity and concern, Sam replied, "Nothing whatever, sir. I doubt if anything more could be said. I had no adequate idea of the extent of my misdoing. Have I your permission to sit down, sir, and think it over?"

Rounds actually didn't know what to think, and still less what to say. Had he believed for an instant that the young gentleman was insincere, he would have had him in close arrest in the twinkling of an eye; but Waring's tone and words and manner were those of contrition itself. It was not possible that one of the boys should dare to be guying him, the implacable Rounds, "old Grand Rounds" of the Sixth Corps, old Double Rounds of the horse-artillery of the Peninsula days. Mrs. Rounds had her suspicions when told of the affair, but was silent, for of all the officers stationed in and around the old Southern city Sam Waring was by long odds the most graceful and accomplished dancer and german leader, the best informed on all manner of interesting matters,—social, musical, dramatic, fashionable,—the prime mover in garrison hops and parties, the connecting link between the families of the general and staff officers in town and the linesmen at the surrounding posts, the man whose dictum as to a dinner or luncheon and whose judgment as to a woman's toilet were most quoted and least questioned, the man whose word could almost make or mar an army girl's success; and good old Lady Rounds had two such encumbrances the first winter of their sojourn in the South, and two army girls among so many are subjects of not a little thought and care. If Mr. Waring had not led the second german with Margaret Rounds the mother's heart would have been well-nigh crushed. It was fear of some such catastrophe that kept her silent on the score of Waring's reply to her irate lord, for if Sam did mean to be impertinent, as he unquestionably could be, the colonel she knew would be merciless in his discipline and social amenities would be at instant end. Waring had covered her with maternal triumph and Margaret with bliss unutterable by leading the ante-Lenten german with the elder daughter and making her brief stay a month of infinite joy. The Rounds were ordered on to Texas, and Margaret's brief romance was speedily and properly forgotten in the devotions of a more solid if less fascinating fellow. To do Waring justice, he had paid the girl no more marked attention than he showed to any one else. He would have led the next german with Genevieve had there been another to lead, just as he had led previous affairs with other dames and damsels. It was one of the ninety-nine articles of his social faith that a girl should have a good time her first season, just as it was another that a bride should have a lovely wedding, a belle at least one offer a month, a married woman as much attention at an army ball as could be lavished on a bud. He prided himself on the fact that no woman at the army parties given that winter had remained a wall-flower. Among such a host of officers as was there assembled during the years that followed on the heels of the war it was no difficult matter, to be sure, to find

partners for the thirty or forty ladies who honored those occasions with their presence. Of local belles there were none. It was far too soon after the bitter strife to hope for bliss so great as that. There were hardly any but army women to provide for, and even the bulkiest and least attractive of the lot was led out for the dance. Waring would go to any length to see them on the floor but that of being himself the partner. There the line was drawn irrevocably. The best dancer among the men, he simply would not dance except with the best dancers among the women. As to personal appearance and traits, it may be said first that Waring was a man of slender, graceful physique, with singularly well shaped hands and feet and a head and face that were almost too good-looking to be manly. Dark hazel eyes, dark brown hair, eyebrows, lashes, and a very heavy drooping moustache, a straight nose, a soft, sensitive mouth with even white teeth that were, however, rarely visible, a clear-cut chin, and with it all a soft, almost languid Southern intonation, musical, even ultra-refined, and he shrank like a woman from a coarse word or the utterance of an impure thought. He was a man whom many women admired, of whom some were afraid, whom many liked and trusted, for he could not be bribed to say a mean thing about one of their number, though he would sometimes be satirical to her very face. It was among the men that Sam Waring was hated or loved,—loved, laughed over, indulged, even spoiled, perhaps, to any and every extent, by the chosen few who were his chums and intimates,—and absolutely hated by a very considerable element that was prominent in the army in those queer old days,—the array of officers who, by reason of birth, antecedents, lack of education or of social opportunities, were wanting in those graces of manner and language to which Waring had been accustomed from earliest boyhood. His people were Southerners, yet, not being slave-owners, had stood firm for the Union, and were exiled from the old home as a natural consequence in a war in which the South held all against who were not for her. Appointed a cadet and sent to the Military Academy in recognition of the loyalty of his immediate relatives, he was not graduated until the war was practically over, and then, gazetted to an infantry regiment, he was stationed for a time among the scenes of his boyhood, ostracized by his former friends and unable to associate with most of the war-worn officers among whom his lot was cast. It was a year of misery, that ended in long and dangerous illness, his final shipment to Washington on sick-leave, and then a winter of keen delight, a social campaign in which he won fame, honors, friends at court, and a transfer to the artillery, and then, joining his new regiment, he plunged with eagerness into the gayeties of city life. The blues were left behind with the cold facings of his former corps, and hope, life, duty, were all blended in hues as roseate as his new straps were red. It wasn't a month before all the best fellows in the batteries swore by Sam Waring and all the others at him, so that where there were five who liked there were at least twenty who didn't, and these made up in quantity what they lacked in quality.

To sum up the situation, Lieutenant Doyle's expression was perhaps the most comprehensive, as giving the views of the great majority: "If

I were his K. O. and this crowd the court, he'd 'a' been kicked out of the service months ago."

And yet, entertaining or expressing so hostile an opinion of the laughing lieutenant, Mr. Doyle did not hesitate to seek his society on many an occasion when he wasn't wanted, and to solace himself at Waring's sideboard at any hour of the day or night, for Waring kept what was known as "open house" to all comers, and the very men who wondered how he could afford it and who predicted his speedy swamping in a mire of debt and disgrace were the very ones who were most frequently to be found loafing about his gallery, smoking his tobacco and swigging his whiskey, a pretty sure sign that the occupant of the quarters, however, was absent. With none of their number had he ever had open quarrel. Remarks made at his expense and reported to him in moments of bibulous confidence he treated with gay disdain, often to the manifest disappointment of his informant. In his presence even the most reckless of their number were conscious of a certain restraint. Waring, as has been said, detested foul language, and had a very quiet but effective way of suppressing it, often without so much as uttering a word. These were the rough days of the army, the very roughest it ever knew, the days that intervened between the incessant strain and tension of the four years' battling and the slow gradual resumption of good order and military discipline. The rude speech and manners of the camp still permeated every garrison. The bulk of the commissioned force was made up of hard fighters, brave soldiers and loyal servants of the nation, to be sure, but as a class they had known no other life or language since the day of their muster-in. Of the line officers stationed in and around this Southern city in the lovely spring-tide of 186-, of a force aggregating twenty companies of infantry and cavalry, there were fifty captains and lieutenants appointed from the volunteers, the ranks, or civil life, to one graduated from West Point. The predominance was in favor of ex-sergeants, corporals, or company clerks,—good men and true when they wore the chevrons, but who, with a few marked and most admirable exceptions, proved to be utterly out of their element when promoted to a higher sphere. The entrance into their midst of Captain Cram with his swell light battery, with officers and men in scarlet plumes and full-dress uniforms, was a revelation to the sombre battalions whose officers had not yet even purchased their epaulettes and had seen no occasion to wear them. But when Cram and his lieutenants came swaggering about the garrison croquet-ground in natty shell jackets, Russian shoulder-knots, riding-breeches, boots, and spurs, there were not lacking those among the sturdy foot who looked upon the whole proceeding with great disfavor. Cram had two "rankers" with him when he came, but one had transferred out in favor of Waring, and now his battery was supplied with the full complement of subalterns,—Doyle, very much out of place, commanding the right section (as a platoon was called in those days), Waring commanding the left, Ferry serving as chief of caissons, and Pierce as battery adjutant and general utility man. Two of the officers were graduates of West Point and not yet three years out of the cadet uniform. Under these circum-

stances it was injudicious in Cram to sport in person the aiguillettes and thereby set an example to his subalterns which they were not slow to follow. With their gold hat-braids, cords, tassels, and epaulettes, with scarlet plumes and facings, he and his officers were already much more gorgeously bedecked than were their infantry friends. The post commander, old Rounds, had said nothing, because he had had his start in the light artillery and might have lived and died a captain had he not pushed for a volunteer regiment and fought his way up to a division command and a lieutenant-colonelcy of regulars at the close of the war, while his seniors who stuck to their own corps never rose beyond the possibilities of their arm of the service and probably never will. But Braxton, who succeeded as post commander, knew that in European armies and in the old Mexican War days the aiguillette was ordinarily the distinctive badge of general officers or those empowered to give orders in their name. It wasn't the proper thing for a linesman—battery, cavalry, or foot—to wear, said Brax, and he thought Cram was wrong in wearing it, even though some other battery officers did so. But Cram was just back from Britain.

"Why, sir, look at the Life Guards! Look at the Horse Guards in London! Every officer and man wears the aiguillette." And Braxton was a Briton by birth and breeding, and that ended it,—at least so nearly ended it that Cram's diplomatic invitation to come up and try some Veuve Clicquot, extra dry, upon the merits of which he desired the colonel's opinion, had settled it for good and all. Braxton's officers who ventured to suggest that he trim the plumage of these popinjays only got snubbed, therefore, for the time being, and ordered to get the infantry full dress forthwith, and Cram and his quartette continued to blaze forth in gilded panoply until long after Sam Waring led his last german within those echoing walls and his name lived only as a dim and mist-wreathed memory in the annals of old Jackson Barracks.

But on this exquisite April morning no fellow in all the garrison was more prominent, if not more popular. Despite the slight jealousy existing between the rival arms of the service, there were good fellows and gallant men among the infantry officers at the post, who were as cordially disposed towards the gay lieutenant as were the comrades of his own (colored) cloth. This is the more remarkable because he was never known to make the faintest effort to conciliate anybody and was utterly indifferent to public opinion. It would have been fortune far better than his deserts, but for the fact that by nature he was most generous, courteous, and considerate. The soldiers of the battery were devoted to him. The servants, black or white, would run at any time to do his capricious will. The garrison children adored him. There was simply no subject under discussion at the barracks in those days on which such utter variety of opinion existed as the real character of Lieutenant Sam Waring. As to his habits there was none whatever. He was a *bon vivant*, a "swell," a lover of all that was sweet and fair and good and gracious in life. Self-indulgent, said everybody; selfish, said some; lazy, said many, who watched him day-dreaming through the haze of cigar-smoke until a drive, a hop, a ride, or an opera-party

would call him into action. Slow, said the men, until they saw him catch Mrs. Winslow's runaway horse just at that ugly turn in the levee below the south tower. Cold-hearted, said many of the women, until Baby Brainard's fatal illness, when he watched by the little sufferer's side and brought her flowers and luscious fruit from town, and would sit at her mother's piano and play soft, sweet melodies and sing in low tremulous tone until the wearied eyelids closed and the sleep no potion could bring to that fever-racked brain would come at last for him to whom child-love was incense and music at once a passion and a prayer. Men who little knew and less liked him thought his enmity would be but light, and few men knew him so well as to realize that his friendship could be firm and true as steel.

And so the garrison was mixed in its mind as to Mr. Waring, and among those who heard it said at the mess that he meant at all hazards to keep his engagement to breakfast in town there were some who really wished he might cut the suddenly-ordered review and thereby bring down upon his shapely, nonchalant head the wrath of Colonel Braxton.

"Boots and Saddles" had sounded at the artillery barracks. Mr. Pierce, as battery officer of the day, had clattered off through the north gateway. The battery had marched with dancing plumes and clanking sabres out to the stables and gun-shed. The horses of Lieutenants Doyle and Ferry were waiting for their riders underneath the gallery of their quarters. Captain Cram, in much state, followed by his orderly bugler and guidon-bearer, all in full uniform, was riding slowly down the sunny side of the garrison, and at sight of him Doyle and Ferry, who were leisurely pulling on their gauntlets in front of their respective doors, hooked up their sabres and came clattering down their stairway; but no Waring had appeared. There, across the parade on the southern side, the bay colt, caparisoned in Waring's unimpeachable horse-equipments, was being led up and down in the shade of the quarters, Mr. Pierce's boy Jim officiating as groom, while his confrère Ananias, out of sight, was at the moment on his knees fastening the strap of his master's riding-trousers underneath the dainty gaiter boot, Mr. Waring the while surveying the proceeding over the rim of his coffee-cup.

"Dar, suh. Now into de coat, quick! Yahnduh goes Captain Cram."

"Ananias, how often have I told you that, howsoever necessary it might be for you to hurry, I never do? It's unbecoming an officer and a gentleman to hurry, sir."

"But you's got to inspect yo' section, suh, befo' you can repote to Captain Cram. Please hurry wid de sash, suh." And, holding the belt extended with both hands, Ananias stood eager to clasp it around Waring's slender waist, but the lieutenant waved him away.

"Get thee behind me, imp of Satan! Would you have me neglect one of the foremost articles of an artilleryman's faith? Never, sir! If there were a wrinkle in that sash it would cut a chasm in my reputation, sir." And, so saying, he stepped to the open door-way, threw the heavy tassel over and around the knob, kissed his hand jauntily

to his battery commander, now riding down the opposite side of the parade, backed deliberately away the full length of the sash across the room, then, humming a favorite snatch from "Faust," deliberately wound himself into the bright crimson web, and, making a broad flat loop near the farther end and without stopping his song, nodded coolly to Ananias to come on with the belt. In the same calm and deliberate fashion he finished his military toilet, set his shako well forward on his forehead, the chin-strap hanging just below the under lip, pulled on the buff gauntlets, surveyed himself critically and leisurely in the glass, and then began slowly to descend the stairs.

"Wait—jus' one moment, please, suh," implored Ananias, hastening after him. "Jus' happened to think of it, suh: Captain Cram's wearin' gloves dis mawnin'."

"Ah! So much the more chance to come back here in ten minutes. —Whoa, coltkins: how are you this morning, sir? Think you could run away if I begged you to pretty hard? You'll try, won't you, old boy?" said Waring, stroking the glossy neck of the impatient bay. —"Now, Jim, let go. Never allow anybody to hold a horse for you when you mount. That's highly unprofessional, sir. That'll do." And, so saying, he swung himself into saddle, and, checking the bounds of his excited colt, rode calmly away to join the battery.

Already the bandsmen were marching through the north gate on the way to the broad open field in which the manœuvres were held. The adjutant, sergeant-major, and markers were following. Just outside the gate the post commander was seated on horseback, and Cram had reined in to speak with him. Now, in his blithest, cheeriest tones, Waring accosted them, raising his hand in salute as he did so:

"Good-morning, colonel. Good-morning, Captain Cram. We're in luck to-day. Couldn't possibly have lovelier weather. I'm only sorry this came off so suddenly and I hadn't time to invite our friends out from town. They would have been so pleased to see the battalion, —the ceremonies."

"H'm! There was plenty of time if you'd returned to the post at retreat yesterday, sir," growled old Braxton. "Everybody was notified who was here then. What time *did* you get back, sir?"

"Upon my word, colonel, I don't know. I never thought to look or inquire; but it was long after taps. Pardon me, though, I see I'm late inspecting." And in a moment he was riding quietly around among his teams and guns, narrowly scrutinizing each toggle, trace, and strap before taking station midway between his lead drivers, and then, as Cram approached, reporting, "Left section ready, sir."

Meantime, the infantry companies were marching out through the gate and then ordering arms and resting until adjutant's call should sound. Drivers and cannoneers were dismounted to await the formation of the battalion line. Waring rode forward and in the most jovial off-hand way began telling Cram of the incidents of the previous day and his sight-seeing with the party of visitors from the North.

"By the way, I promised Mr. Allerton that they should see that team of yours before they left: so, if you've no objection, the first morning you're on duty and can't go up, I'll take advantage of your

invitation and drive Miss Allerton myself. Doesn't that court adjourn this week?"

"I'm afraid not," said Cram, grimly. "It looks as though we'd have to sit to-day and to-morrow both."

"Well, that's too bad! They all want to meet you again. Couldn't you come up this evening after stables? Hello! this won't do; our infantry friends will be criticising us: I see you're wearing gloves, and I'm in gauntlets. So is Doyle. We can't fit him out, I'm afraid, but I've just got some from New York exactly like yours. I'll trot back while we're waiting, if you don't object, and change them."

Cram didn't want to say yes, yet didn't like to say no. He hesitated, and—was lost. In another moment, as though never imagining refusal were possible, Waring had quickly ridden away through the gate and disappeared behind the high brick wall.

When the bugle sounded "mount," three minutes later, and the battery broke into column of pieces to march away to the manœuvring grounds, Mr. Ferry left the line of caissons and took command of the rear section. All that the battery saw of Waring or his mount the rest of the morning was just after reaching the line, when the fiery colt came tearing riderless around the field, joyously dodging every attempt of the spectators to catch him, and revelling in the delight of kicking up his heels and showing off in the presence and sight of his envious friends in harness. Plunge though they might, the horses could not join; dodge though they might, the bipeds could not catch him. Review, inspection, and the long ceremonials of the morning went off without the junior first lieutenant of Battery "X," who, for his part, went off without ceremony of any kind, Cram's stylish team and wagon with him. That afternoon he reappeared driving about the barrack square, a pretty girl at his side, both engrossed in the music of the band and apparently oblivious of the bottled-up wrath of either battery or post commander.

"Be gorra!" said Doyle, "I'd like to be in his place now, provided I didn't have to be in it to-morrow."

But when the morrow came there came no Waring with it.

II.

For twenty-four hours old Brax had been mad as a hornet. He was not much of a drill-master or tactician, but he thought he was, and it delighted him to put his battalion through the form of review, the commands for which he had memorized thoroughly and delivered with resonant voice and with all proper emphasis. What he did not fancy, and indeed could not do, was the drudge-work of teaching the minutiae of the school of the battalion, explaining each movement before undertaking its execution. This was a matter he delegated to one of his senior captains. For a week, therefore, in preparation for a possible visit on the part of the new brigadier-general or his inspector, the six companies of the regiment stationed at the post had been fairly well schooled in the ceremonies of review and parade, and so long as noth-

ing more was required of them than a march past in quick time and a ten minutes' stand in line all might go well. The general had unexpectedly appeared one evening with only a single aide-de-camp, simply, as he explained, to return the calls of the officers of the garrison, six or eight of whom had known enough to present themselves and pay their respects in person when he arrived in town. Braxton swelled with gratified pride at the general's praise of the spick-span condition of the parade, the walks, roads, and visible quarters. But it was the very first old-time garrison the new chief had ever seen, a splendid fighting record with the volunteers during the war, and the advantage of taking sides for the Union from a doubtful State, having conspired to win him a star in the regular service only a year or two before.

"We would have had out the battery and given you a salute, sir," said Brax, "had we known you were coming; but it's after retreat now. Next time, general, if you'll ride down some day, I'll be proud to give you a review of the whole command. We have a great big field back here."

And the general had promised to come. This necessitated combined preparation, hence the order for full-dress rehearsal with battery and all, and then came confusion. Fresh from the command of his beautiful horse-battery and the dashing service with a cavalry division, Cram hated the idea of limping along, as he expressed it, behind a battalion of foot, and said so, and somebody told Brax he had said so, —more than one somebody, probably, for Brax had many an adviser to help keep him in trouble. The order that Cram should appear for instruction in review of infantry and artillery combined gave umbrage to the battery commander, and his reported remarks thereupon, renewed cause for displeasure to his garrison chief.

"So far as we're concerned," said Cram, who wanted to utilize the good weather for battery drill, "we need no instruction, as we have done the trick time and again before; and if we hadn't, who in the bloody Fifty-First is there to teach us? Certainly not old Brax."

All the same the order was obeyed, and Cram started out that loveliest of lovely spring mornings not entirely innocent of the conviction that he and his fellows were going to have some fun out of the thing before they got through with it. Not that he purposed putting any hitch or impediment in the way. He meant to do just exactly as he was bid; and so, when adjutant's call had sounded and the blue lines of the infantry were well out on the field, he followed in glittering column of pieces, his satin-coated horses dancing in sheer exuberance of spirits and his red-crested cannoneers sitting with folded arms, erect and statuesque, upon the ammunition-chests. Mrs. Cram, in her pretty basket phaeton, with Mrs. Lawrence, of the infantry, and several of the ladies of the garrison in ambulances or afoot, had taken station well to the front of the forming line. Then it became apparent that old Brax purposed to figure as the reviewing officer and had delegated Major Minor to command the troops. Now, Minor had been on mustering and disbursing duty most of the war, had never figured in a review with artillery before, and knew no more about battery tactics than Cram did of diplomacy. Mounted on a sedate old sorrel, hor-

rowed from the quartermaster for the occasion, with an antiquated, brass-bound Jenifer saddle, minus breast-strap and housings of any kind, but equipped with his better half's brown leather bridle, Minor knew perfectly well he was only a guy, and felt indignant at Brax for putting him in so false a plight. He took his station, however, in front of the regimental colors, without stopping to think where the centre of the line might be after the battery came, and there awaited further developments. Cram kept nobody waiting, however: his leading team was close at the nimble heels of Captain Lawrence's company as it marched gayly forth to the music of the band. He formed sections at the trot the instant the ground was clear, then wheeled into line, passed well to the rear of the prolongation of the infantry rank, and by a beautiful countermarch came up to the front and halted exactly at the instant that Lawrence, with the left flank company, reached his post, each caisson accurately in trace of its piece, each team and carriage exactly at its proper interval, and with his crimson silk guidon on the right flank and little Pierce signalling "up" or "back" from a point outside where he could verify the alignment of the gun-wheels on the rank of the infantry, Cram was able to command "front" before little Drake, the adjutant, should have piped out his shrill "Guides posts."

But Drake didn't pipe. There stood all the companies at support, each captain at the inner flank, and the guides with their inverted muskets still stolidly gazing along the line. It was time for him to pipe, but instead of so doing there he stuck at the extreme right, glaring down towards the now immovable battery and its serene commander, and the little adjutant's face was getting redder and puffer every minute.

"Go ahead! What are you waiting for?" hoarsely whispered the senior captain.

"Waiting for the battery to dress," was the stanch reply. Then aloud the shrill voice swept down the line: "Dress that battery to the right!"

Cram looked over a glittering shoulder to the right of the line, where stood the diminutive infantryman. The battery had still its war allowance of horses, three teams to each carriage, lead, swing, and wheel, and that brought its captain far out to the front of the sombre blue rank of foot,—so far out, in fact, that he was about on line with Major Minor, though facing in opposite direction. Perfectly confident that he was exactly where he should be, yet equally determined to abide by any order he might receive, even though he fully understood the cause of Drake's delay, Cram promptly rode over to the guidon and ordered "Right dress," at which every driver's head and eyes were promptly turned, but not an inch of a wheel, for the alignment simply could not be improved. Then after commanding "front" the captain as deliberately trotted back to his post without so much as a glance at the irate staff officer. It was just at this juncture that the bay colt came tearing down the field, his mane and tail streaming in the breeze, his reins and stirrups dangling. In the course of his gyrations about the battery and the sympathetic plunging of the teams some slight

disarrangement occurred. But when he presently decided on a rush for the stables, the captain re-established the alignment as coolly as before, and only noticed as he resumed his post that the basket phaeton and Mrs. Cram had gone. Alarmed, possibly, by the non-appearance of her warm friend Mr. Waring and the excited gambolings of his vagrant steed, she had promptly driven back to the main garrison to see if any accident had occurred, the colt meantime amusing himself in a game of fast-and-loose with the stable guard.

Then it was that old Brax came down and took a hand. Riding to where Minor still sat on his patient sorrel, the senior bluntly inquired,—

"What the devil's the matter?"

"I don't know," said Minor.

"Who does know?"

"Well, Drake, possibly, or else he doesn't know anything. He's been trying to get Cram to dress his battery back."

"Why, yes, confound it! he's a mile ahead of the line," said the colonel, and off he trotted to expostulate with the batteryman. "Captain Cram, isn't there room for your battery back of the line instead of in front of it?" inquired the chief, in tone both aggrieved and aggressive.

"Lots, sir," answered Cram, cheerfully. "Just countermarched there."

"Then I wish you'd oblige me by moving back at once, sir: you're delaying the whole ceremony here. I'm told Mr. Drake has twice ordered you to dress to the right."

"I've heard it, sir, only once, but have dressed twice, so it's all right," responded Cram, as affably as though he had no other aim in life than to gratify the whims of his post commander.

"Why, confound it, sir, it isn't all right by a da——good deal! Here you are 'way out on line with Major Minor, and your battery's——why, it isn't dressed on our rank at all, sir. Just look at it."

Cram resumed the carry with the sabre he had lowered in salute, calmly reversed so as to face his battery, and, with preternatural gravity of mien, looked along his front. There midway between his lead drivers sat Mr. Doyle, his face well-nigh as red as his plume, his bleary eyes nearly popping out of his skull in his effort to repress the emotions excited by this colloquy. There midway between the lead drivers in the left section sat Mr. Ferry, gazing straight to the front over the erected ears of his handsome bay and doing his very best to keep a solemn face, though the unshaded corners of his boyish mouth were twitching with mischief and merriment. There, silent, disciplined, and rigid, sat the sergeants, drivers, and cannoners of famous old Light Battery "X," all agog with interest in the proceedings and all looking as though they never heard a word.

"I declare, sir," said Cram, with exasperating civility, "I can see nothing out of the way. Will you kindly indicate what is amiss?"

This was too much for Ferry. In his effort to restrain his merriment and gulp down a rising flood of laughter there was heard an explosion that sounded something like the sudden collapse of an inflated

paper bag, and old Brax, glaring angrily at the boy, now red in the face with mingled mirth and consternation, caught sudden idea from the sight. Was the battery laughing at—was the battery commander guying—him? Was it possible that they were profiting by his ignorance of their regulations? It put him on his guard and suggested a tentative.

"Do you mean that you are right in being so far ahead of our line instead of dressed upon it?" asked he of the big blond soldier in the glittering uniform. "Where do you find authority for it?"

"Oh, perfectly right, colonel. In fact, for six years past I've never seen it done any other way. You'll find the authority on page 562, Field Artillery Tactics of 1864."

For a moment Brax was dumb. He had long heard of Cram as an expert in his own branch of the service, but presently he burst forth:

"Well, in our tactics there's reason for every blessed thing we do, but I'll be dinged if I can see rhyme or reason in such a formation as that. Why, sir, your one company takes up more room than my six,—makes twice as much of a show. Of course if a combined review is to show off the artillery it's all very well. However, go ahead, if you think you're right, sir; go ahead! I'll inquire into this later."

"I know we're right, colonel; and as for the reason, you'll see it when you open ranks for review and we come to 'action front': then our line will be exactly that of the infantry. Meantime, sir, it isn't for us to go ahead. We've gone as far as we can until your adjutant makes the next move."

But Braxton had ridden away disgusted before Cram wound up his remarks.

"Go on, Major Minor; just run this thing without reference to the battery. Damned if I understand their methods. Let Cram look after his own affairs; if he goes wrong, why—it's none of our concern."

And so Minor had nodded "Go ahead" to Mr. Drake, and presently the whole command made its bow, so to speak, to Minor as its immediate chief, and then he drew sword and his untried voice became faintly audible. The orders "Prepare for review" and "To the rear open order" were instantly followed by a stentorian "Action front" down at the left, the instant leap and rush of some thirty nimble cannoneers, shouts of "Drive on!" the cracking of whips, the thunder and rumble of wheels, the thud of plunging hoofs. Forty-eight mettlesome horses in teams of two abreast went dancing briskly away to the rear, at sight of which Minor dropped his jaw and the point of his sword and sat gazing blankly after them, over the bowed head of his placid sorrel, wondering what on earth it meant that they should all be running away at the very instant when he expected them to brace up for review. But before he could give utterance to his thoughts eight glossy teams in almost simultaneous sweep to the left about came sharply around again. The black muzzles of the guns were pointed to the front, every axle exactly in the prolongation of his front rank, every little group of red-topped, red-trimmed cannoneers standing

erect and square, the chiefs of section and of pieces sitting like statues on their handsome horses, the line of limbers accurately covering the guns, and, still farther back, Mr. Pierce could be heard shouting his orders for the alignment of the caissons. In the twinkling of an eye the rush and thunder were stilled, the battery without the twitch of a muscle stood ready for review, and old Brax, sitting gloomily in saddle at the reviewing point, watching the stirring sight with gloomy and cynical eye, was chafed still more to hear in a silvery voice from the group of ladies the unwelcome words, "Oh, wasn't that pretty!" He meant with all his heart to pull in some of the plumage of those confounded "woodpeckers," as he called them, before the day was over.

In grim silence, therefore, he rode along the front of the battalion, taking little comfort in the neatness of their quaint old-fashioned garb, the single-breasted, long-skirted frock-coats, the bulging black felt hats looped up on one side and decked with skimpy black feather, the glistening shoulder-scales and circular breastplates, the polish of their black leather belts, cartridge- and cap-boxes and bayonet-scarbards. It was all trim and soldierly, but he was bottling up his sense of annoyance for the benefit of Cram and his people. Yet what could he say? Neither he nor Minor had ever before been brought into such relations with the light artillery, and he simply didn't know where to hit. Lots of things looked queer, but after this initial experience he felt it best to say nothing until he could light on a point that no one could gainsay, and he found it in front of the left section.

"Where is Mr. Waring, sir?" he sternly asked.

"I wish I knew, colonel. His horse came back without him, as you doubtless saw, and, as he hasn't appeared, I'm afraid of accident."

"How did he come to leave his post, sir? I have no recollection of authorizing anything of the kind."

"Certainly not, colonel. He rode back to his quarters with my consent before adjutant's call had sounded, and he should have been with us again in abundant time."

"That young gentleman needs more discipline than he is apt to receive at this rate, Captain Cram, and I desire that you pay closer attention to his movements than you have done in the past.—Mr. Drake," he said to his adjutant, who was tripping around after his chief afoot, "call on Mr. Waring to explain his absence in writing and without delay.—This indifference to duty is something to which I am utterly unaccustomed," continued Braxton again, addressing Cram, who preserved a most uncompromising serenity of countenance; and with this parting shot the colonel turned gruffly away and soon retook his station at the reviewing point.

Then came the second hitch. Minor had had no experience whatever, as has been said, and he first tried to wheel into column of companies without closing ranks, whereupon every captain promptly cautioned "Stand fast," and thereby banished the last remnant of Minor's senses. Seeing that something was wrong, he tried again, this time prefacing with "Pass in review," and still the captains were implacable. The nearest one, in a stage whisper, tried to make the major hear "Close order, first." But all the time Brax was losing

more of his temper and Minor what was left of his head, and Brax came down like the wolf on the fold, gave the command to "Close order" himself, and was instantly echoed by Cram's powerful shout "Limber to the rear," followed by "Pieces left about! Caissons forward!" Then in the rumble and clank of the responding battery, Minor's next command was heard by only the right wing of the battalion, and the company wheels were ragged. So was the next part of the performance when he started to march in review, never waiting, of course, for the battery to wheel into column of sections. This omission, however, in no wise disconcerted Cram, who, following at rapid walk, soon gained on the rear of column, passing his post commander in beautiful order and with most accurate salute on the part of himself and officers, and, observing this, Minor took heart, and, recovering his senses to a certain extent, gave the command "Guide left" in abundant time to see that the new guides were accurately in trace, thereby insuring what he expected to find a beautiful wheel into line to the left, the commands for which movement he gave in louder and more confident tone, but was instantly nonplussed by seeing the battery wheel into line to the *right* and move off in exactly the opposite direction from what he had expected. This was altogether too much for his equanimity. Digging his spurs into the flanks of the astonished sorrel, he darted off after Cram, waving his sword, and shouting,—

"*Left into line wheel, captain. Left into line wheel.*"

In vain Mr. Pierce undertook to explain matters. Minor presumed that the artilleryman had made an actual blunder and was only enabled to correct it by a countermarch, and so rode back to his position in front of the centre of the reforming line, convinced that at last he had caught the battery commander.

When Braxton, therefore, came down to make his criticisms and comments upon the conduct of the review, Minor was simply amazed to find that instead of being in error Cram had gone exactly right and as prescribed by his drill regulations in wheeling to the right and gaining ground to the rear before coming up on the line. He almost peevishly declared that he wished the colonel, if he proposed having a combined review, would assume command himself, as he didn't care to be bothered with combination tactics of which he had never had previous knowledge. Being of the same opinion, Braxton himself took hold, and the next performance, though somewhat erroneous in many respects, was a slight improvement on the first, though Braxton did not give time for the battery to complete one movement before he would rush it into another. When the officers assembled to compare notes during the rest after the second repetition, Minor growled that this was "a little better, yet not good," which led to some one suggesting in low tone that the major got his positives and comparatives worse mixed than his tactics, and inquiring further "whether it might not be well to dub him Minor Major." The laughter that followed this sally naturally reached the ears of the seniors, and so Brax never let up on the command until the review went off without an error of any appreciable weight, without, in fact, "a hitch in the fut or an unhitch in

the harse," as Doyle expressed it. It was high noon when the battalion got back to barracks and the officers hung out their moist clothing to dry in the sun. It was near one when the batterymen, officers and all, came steaming up from the stables, and there was the colonel's orderly with the colonel's compliments and desires to see Captain Cram before the big batteryman had time to change his dress.

Braxton's first performance on getting into cool habiliments was to go over to his office and hunt through the book-shelves for a volume in which he never before had felt the faintest interest,—the *Light Artillery Tactics of 1864*. There on his desk lay a stack of mail unopened, and Mr. Drake was already silently inditing the summary note to the culprit Waring. Brax wanted first to see with his own eyes the instructions for light artillery when reviewed with other troops, vaguely hoping that there might still be some point on which to catch his foe-man on the hip. But if there were he did not find it. He was tactician enough to see that even if Cram had formed with his leading drivers on line with the infantry, as Braxton thought he should have done, neither of the two methods of forming into battery would then have got his guns where they belonged. Cram's interpretation of the text was backed by the custom of service, and there was no use criticising it further. And so, after discontentedly hunting through the dust-covered pages awhile in hopes of stumbling on some codicil or rebuttal, the colonel shut it with a disgusted snap and tossed the offending tome on the farthest table. At that moment Brax could have wished the board of officers who prepared the *Light Artillery Tactics* in the nethermost depths of the neighboring swamp. Then he turned on his silent staff officer,—a not unusual expedient.

"Why on earth, Mr. Drake, didn't you look up that point, instead of making such a break before the whole command?"

"I couldn't find anything about it in Casey, sir, anywhere," replied the perturbed young man. "I didn't know where else to look."

"Well, you might have asked Mr. Ferry or Mr. Pierce. The Lord knows you waste enough time with 'em."

"You might have asked Captain Cram," was what Drake wanted to say, but wisely did not. He bit the end of his penholder instead, and bridled his tongue and temper.

"The next time I have a review with a mounted battery, by George!" said the post commander, finally, bringing his fist down on the table with a crash, "I just—won't have it."

He had brought down the pile of letters as well as his fist, and Drake sprang to gather them, replacing them on the desk and dexterously slipping a paper-cutter under the flap of each envelope as he did so. At the very first note he opened, Brax threw himself back in his chair with a long whistle of mingled amazement and concern, then turned suddenly on his adjutant.

"What became of Mr. Waring? He wasn't hurt?"

"Not a bit, sir, that I know of. He drove to town with Captain Cram's team,—at least I was told so,—and left that note for you there, sir."

"He did!—left the post and left a note for me! Why!—"
But here Braxton broke off short, tore open the note, and read:

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—I trust you will overlook the informality of my going to town without previously consulting you. I had purposed, of course, asking your permission, but the mishap that befell me in the runaway of my horse prevented my appearance at the review, and had I waited for your return from the field it would have compelled me to break my engagement with our friends the Allertons. Under the circumstances I felt sure of your complaisance.

"As I hope to drive Miss Allerton down after the *matinée*, might it not be a good idea to have dress-parade and the band out? They have seen the battery drills, but are much more desirous of seeing the infantry.

"Most sincerely yours,
"S. G. WARING."

"Well, for consummate impudence this beats the Jews!" exclaimed Brax. "Orderly, my compliments to Captain Cram, and say I wish to see him at once, if he's back from stables."

Now, as has been said, Cram had had no time to change to undress uniform, but Mrs. Cram had received the orderly's message, had informed that martial Mercury that the captain was not yet back from stables, and that she would tell him at once on his return. Well she knew that mischief was brewing, and her woman's wit was already enlisted in behalf of her friend. Hurriedly pencilling a note, she sent a messenger to her liege, still busy with his horses, to bid him come to her, if only for a moment, on his way to the office. And when he came, heated, tired, but bubbling over with eagerness to tell her of the fun they had been having with Brax, she met him with a cool tankard of "shandygaff" which he had learned to like in England among the horse-artillery fellows, and declared the very prince of drinks after active exercise in hot weather. He quaffed it eagerly, flung off his shako and kissed her gratefully, and burst all at once into laughing narration of the morning's work, but she checked him:

"Ned, dear, don't stop for that yet. I know you're too full of tact to let Colonel Braxton see it was any fun for you, and he's waiting at the office. Something tells me it's about Mr. Waring. Now put yourself in Mr. Waring's place. Of course he ought never to have made that engagement until he had consulted you, but he never dreamed that there would be a review to-day, and so he invited the Allertons to breakfast with him at Moreau's and go to the *matinée*."

"Why, that rascal Ananias said it was to breakfast at the general's," interrupted the battery commander.

"Well, perhaps he was invited there too. I believe I did hear something of that. But he had made this arrangement with the Allertons. Now, of course, if review were over at ten he could just about have time to dress and catch the eleven-o'clock car, but that would make it very late, and when Bay Billy broke away from Ananias nobody could catch him for over half an hour. Mr. Ferry had taken

the section, Mr. Waring wasn't needed, and—— Why, Ned, when I drove in, fearing to find him injured, and saw him standing there the picture of consternation and despair, and he told me about his engagement, I said myself, 'Why don't you go now?' I told him it was what you surely would say if you were here. Neither of us thought the colonel would object, so long as you approved, and he wrote such a nice note. Why, Ned, he only just had time to change his dress and drive up with Jeffers——"

"With Jeffers? With my—er—our team and wagon? Well, I like——"

"Of course you like it, you old darling. She's such a dear girl, though just a little bit gushing, you know. Why, I said, certainly the team should go. But, Ned, here's what I'm afraid of. Mrs. Braxton saw it drive in at nine-thirty, just after Billy ran away, and she asked Jeffers who was going, and he told her Mr. Waring, and she has told the colonel, I'll wager. Now, what you have got to do is to explain that to him, so that he won't blame Mr. Waring."

"The dickens I have! The most barefaced piece of impudence even Sam Waring was ever guilty of—to me, at least, though I've no doubt he's done worse a dozen times. Why, bless your heart, Nell, how can I explain? You might, but——"

"But would you have me suppose my big soldier couldn't handle that matter as well as I? No, sir! Go and do it, sir. And, mind you, I'm going to invite them all up here to the gallery to hear the band play and have a cup of tea and a nibble when they come down this evening. He's going to drive the Allertons here."

"Worse and more of it! Why, you conspiracy in petticoats, you'll be the ruin of me! Old Brax is boiling over now. If he dreams that Waring has been taking liberties with him he'll fetch him up so short——"

"Exactly! You mustn't let him. You must tell him I sent him up with your team—yours, mind you—to keep his engagement, since it was impossible for him to come back to review ground. Of course he wouldn't expect him to appear afoot."

"Don't know about that, Nell. I reckon that's the way he'll order out the whole gang of us next time. He's had his fill of mounted work to-day."

"Well, if he should, you be sure to acquiesce gracefully now. Whatsoever you do, don't let him put Mr. Waring in arrest while Gwen Allerton is here. It would spoil—everything."

"Oh, match-making, is it? Then I'll try." And so, vexed, but laughing, half indignant, yet wholly subordinate to the whim of his beloved better half, the captain hastened over, and found Colonel Braxton sitting with gloomy brow at his littered desk, his annoyance of the morning evidently forgotten in matters more serious.

"Oh—er—Cram, come in! come in, man," said he, distractedly. "Here's a matter I want to see you about. It's—well, just take that letter and read. Sit down, sit down. Read, and tell me what we ought to do about it."

And as Cram's blue eyes wandered over the written page they

began to dilate. He read from start to finish, and then dropped his head into his hand, his elbow on his knee, his face full of perplexity and concern.

"What do you think of it? Is there any truth——" and the colonel hesitated.

"As to their being seen together, perhaps. As to the other,—the challenge,—I don't believe it."

"Well, Cram, this is the second or third letter that has come to me in the same hand. Now, you must see to it that he returns and doesn't quit the post until this matter is arranged."

"I'll attend to it, sir," was the answer.

And so that evening, while Waring was slowly driving his friends about the shaded roads under the glistening white pillars of the rows of officers' quarters, chatting joyously with them and describing the objects so strange to their eyes, Mrs. Cram's "little foot-page" came to beg that they should alight a few minutes and take a cup of tea. They could not. The Allertons were engaged, and it was necessary to drive back at once to town, but they stopped for a moment to chat with their pretty hostess under the gallery, and then a moment later, as they rolled out of the resounding sally-port, an orderly ran up, saluted, and slipped a note in Waring's hand.

"It is immediate, sir," was his explanation.

"Ah! Miss Allerton, will you pardon me one moment?" said Waring, as he shifted whip and reins into the left hand and turned coolly up the levee road. Then with the right he forced open and held up the missive.

It only said, "Whatsoever you do, be here before taps to-night. Come direct to me, and I will explain."

Your friend,

"CRAM."

"All right," said Waring, aloud. "My compliments to the captain, and say I'll be with him."

But even with this injunction he failed to appear. Midnight came without a word from Waring, and the morning dawned and found him absent still.

III.

It was one of Sam Waring's oddities that, like the hero of "Happy Thoughts," other people's belongings seemed to suit him so much better than his own. The most immaculately dressed man in the regiment, he was never satisfied with the result of the efforts of the New York artists whom he favored with his custom and his criticism. He would wear three or four times a new coat just received from that metropolis, and spend not a little time, when not on duty or in uniform, in studying critically its cut and fit in the various mirrors that hung about his bachelor den, gayly humming some operatic air as he conducted the survey, and generally winding up with a wholesale denunciation of the cutter and an order to Ananias to go over and get some other fellow's coat, that he might try the effect of that. These were liberties he took only with his chums and intimates, to be sure, but

they were liberties all the same, and it was delicious to hear the laugh with which he would tell how Pierce had to dress in uniform when he went up to the opera Thursday night, or how, after he had worn Ferry's stylish morning suit to make a round of calls in town and that young gentleman later on went up to see a pretty girl in whom he felt a growing interest, her hateful little sister had come in and commented on his "borrowing Mr. Waring's clothes." No man in the battery would ever think of refusing Sam the use of anything he possessed, and there were half a dozen young fellows in the infantry who were just as ready to pay tribute to his whims. Nor was it among the men alone that he found such indulgence. Mrs. Cram had not known him a fortnight when, with twinkling eyes and a betraying twitch about the corners of his mouth, he appeared one morning to say he had invited some friends down to luncheon at the officers' mess and the mess had no suitable china, therefore he would thank her to send over hers, also some table-cloths and napkins, and forks and spoons. When the Forty-Sixth Infantry were on their way to Texas and the officers' families were entertained over-night at the barracks and his rooms were to be occupied by the wife, sister, and daughters of Captain Craney, Waring sent the battery team and spring wagon to town with a note to Mrs. Converse, of the staff, telling her the ladies had said so much about the lovely way her spare rooms were furnished that he had decided to draw on her for wash-bowls, pitchers, mosquito-frames, nets and coverlets, blankets, pillows, slips, shams, and anything else she might think of. And Mrs. Converse loaded up the wagon accordingly. This was the more remarkable in her case because she was one of the women with whom he had never yet danced, which was tantamount to saying that in the opinion of this social bashaw Mrs. Converse was not considered a good partner, and, as the lady entertained very different views on that subject and was passionately fond of dancing, she had resented not a little the line thus drawn to her detriment. She not only loaned, however, all he asked for, but begged to be informed if there were not something more she could do to help entertain his visitors. Waring sent her some lovely flowers the next week, but failed to take her out even once at the staff german. Mrs. Cram was alternately aghast and delighted at what she perhaps justly called his incomparable impudence. They were coming out of church together one lovely morning during the winter. There was a crowd in the vestibule. Street dresses were then worn looped, yet there was a sudden sound of rip, rent, and tear, and a portly woman gathered up the trailing skirt of a costly silken gown and whirled with annihilation in her eyes upon the owner of the offending foot.

"That is far too elegant a skirt to be worn unlooped, madame," said Mrs. Cram's imperturbable escort, in his most suave and dulcet tones, lifting a glossy silk hat and bowing profoundly. And Mrs. Cram laughed all the way back to barracks at the recollection of the utter discomfiture in the woman's face.

These are mere specimen bricks from the fabric which Waring had builded in his few months of artillery service. The limits of the story are all too contracted to admit of extended detail. So, without

further expansion, it may be said that when he drove up to town on this eventful April day in Cram's wagon and Larkin's hat and Ferry's Hatfield clothes, with Pierce's precious London umbrella by his side and Merton's watch in his pocket, he was as stylish and presentable a fellow as ever issued from a battery barrack, and Jeffers, Cram's English groom, mutely approved the general appearance of his prime favorite among the officers at the post, at most of whom he opened his eyes in cockney amaze, and critically noted the skill with which Mr. Waring toolled the spirited bays along the levee road.

Nearly a mile above the barracks, midway between the long embankment to their left and the tall white picket fence surmounted by the olive-green foliage of magnolias and orange-trees on the other hand, they had come upon a series of deep mud-holes in the way, where the seepage-water from the rapidly-rising flood was turning the road-way into a pond. Stuck helplessly in the mud, an old-fashioned cabriolet was halted. Its driver was out and up to his knees thrashing vainly at his straining, staggering horse. The tortuous road-way was blocked; but Waring had been up and down the river-bank too many times both day and night to be daunted by a matter so trivial. He simply cautioned Jeffers to lean well over the inner wheel, guided his team obliquely up the slope of the levee, and drove quietly along its level top until abreast the scene of the wreck. One glance into the interior of the cab caused him suddenly to stop, to pass the reins back to Jeffers, to spring down the slope until he stood at the edge of the sea of mud. Here he raised his hat and cried,—

"Madame Lascelles! madame! this is indeed lucky—for me. Let me get you out."

At his call a slender, graceful woman who was gazing in anxiety and dismay from the opposite side of the cab, and pleading with the driver not to beat his horse, turned suddenly, and a pair of lovely dark eyes lighted up at sight of his face. Her pallor, too, gave instant place to a warm flush. A pretty child at her side clapped her little hands and screamed with delight,—

"Maman! maman! C'est M'sieu' Vayreeng; c'est Sa-am."

"Oh, Monsieur Wareeng! I'm so glad you've come! Do speak to that man! It is horrible the way he beat that poor horse.—*Mais non, Nin Nin!*" she cried, reproving the child, now stretching forth her little arms to her friend and striving to rise and leap to him.

"I'd like to know how in hell I'm to get this cab out of such a hole as this if I don't beat him," exclaimed the driver, roughly. Then once more, "Dash blank dash your infernal hide! I'll learn you to balk with me again!" Then down came more furious lashes on the quivering hide, and the poor tortured brute began to back, thereby placing the frail four-wheeler in imminent danger of being upset.

"Steady there! Hold your hand, sir! Don't strike that horse again. Just stand at his head a moment and keep quiet till I get these ladies out," called Waring, in tone quiet yet commanding.

"I'll get 'em out myself in my own way, if they'll only stop their infernal yellin'," was the coarse reply.

"Oh, Monsieur Wareeng," exclaimed the lady in undertone, "the

man has been drinking, I am sure. He has been so rude in his language."

Waring waited for no more words. Looking quickly about him, he saw a plank lying on the levee slope. This he seized, thrust one end across the muddy hole until it rested in the cab, stepped lightly across, took the child in his arms, bore her to the embankment and set her down, then sprang back for her young mother, who, trembling slightly, rose and took his outstretched hand just as another lash fell on the horse's back and another lurch followed. Waring caught at the cab-rail with one hand, threw the other arm about her slender waist, and, fairly lifting little Madame over the wheel, sprang with her to the shore, and in an instant more had carried her, speechless and somewhat agitated, to the top of the levee.

"Now," said he, "let me drive you and Nin Nin wherever you were going. Is it to market or church?"

"*Mais non*—to *bonne maman's*, of whom it is the *fête*," cried the eager little one, despite her mother's stern orders of silence. "Look!" she exclaimed, showing her dainty little legs and feet in creamy silken hose and kid.

It was "*bonne maman*," explained Madame, who had ordered the cab from town for them, never dreaming of the condition of the river road or suspecting that of the driver.

"So much the happier for me," laughed Waring.—"Take the front seat, Jeffers.—Now, Nin Nin, *ma fleurette*, up with you!" And the delighted child was lifted to her perch in the stylish trap she had so often admired. "Now, madame," he continued, extending his hand.

But Madame hung back, hesitant and blushing.

"Oh, Monsieur Wareng, I cannot, I must not. Is it not that some one shall extricate the cab?"

"No one from this party, at least," laughed Waring, mischievously making the most of her idiomatic query. "Your driver is more *cochon* than *cocher*, and if he drowns in that mud 'twill only serve him right. Like your famous compatriot, he'll have a chance to say, 'I will drown, and no one shall help me,' for all I care. The brute! *Allons!* I will drive you to *bonne maman's* of whom it is the *fête*. Bless that baby daughter! And Madame d'Hervilly shall bless Nin Nin's *tout dévoué* Sam."

And Madame Lascelles found further remonstrance useless. She was lifted into the seat, by which time the driver, drunken and truculent, had waded after them.

"Who's to pay for this?" was his surly question.

"You, I fancy, as soon as your employer learns of your driving into that hole," was Waring's cool reply.

"Well, by God, I want five dollars for my fare and trouble, and I want it right off." And, whip in hand, the burly, mud-covered fellow came lurching up the bank. Across the boggy street beyond the white picket fence the green blinds of a chamber window in an old-fashioned Southern house were thrown open, and two feminine faces peered forth, interested spectators of the scene.

"Here, my man!" said Waring, in low tone, "you have earned no

five dollars, and you know it. Get your cab out, come to Madame d'Hervilly's, where you were called, and whatever is your due will be paid you; but no more of this swearing or threatening,—not another word of it."

"I want my money, I say, and I mean to have it. I'm not talking to you; I'm talking to the lady that hired me."

"But I have not the money. It is for my mother—Madame d'Hervilly—to pay. You will come there."

"I want it now, I say. I've got to hire teams to get my cab out. I got stalled here carrying you and your child, and I mean to have my pay right now, or I'll know the reason why. Your swell friend's got the money. It's none of my business how you pay him."

But that ended the colloquy. Waring's fist landed with resounding whack under the cabman's jaw, and sent him rolling down into the mud below. He was up, floundering and furious, in less than a minute, cursing horribly and groping in the pocket of his overcoat.

"It's a pistol, lieutenant. Look out!" cried Jeffers.

There was a flash, a sharp report, a stifled cry from the cab, a scream of terror from the child. But Waring had leaped lightly aside, and before the half-drunken brute could cock his weapon for a second shot he was felled like a log, and the pistol wrested from his hand and hurled across the levee. Another blow crashed full in his face as he strove to find his feet, and this time his muddled senses warned him it were best to lie still.

Two minutes more, when he lifted his battered head and strove to stanch the blood streaming from his nostrils, he saw the team driving briskly away up the crest of the levee; and, overcome by maudlin contemplation of his foeman's triumph and his own wretched plight, the cabman sat him down and wept aloud.

And to his succor presently there came ministering angels from across the muddy way, one with a brogue, the other in a bandanna, and between the two he was escorted across a dry path to the magnolia-fringed enclosure, comforted with soothing applications without and within, and encouraged to tell his tale of woe. That he should wind it up with vehement expression of his ability to thrash a thousand swells like the one who had abused him, and a piratical prophecy that he'd drink his heart's blood within the week, was due not so much to confidence in his own powers, perhaps, as to the strength of the whiskey with which he had been liberally supplied. Then the lady of the house addressed her Ethiop maid-of-all-work:

"Go you over to Anatole's now, 'Louette. Tell him if any of the byes are there I wahnt 'um. If Dawson is there, from the adjutant's office, I wahnt him quick. Tell him it's Mrs. Doyle, and never mind if he's been dhrinkin'; he shall have another dhrap here."

And at her beck there presently appeared three or four besotted-looking specimens in the coarse undress uniform of the day, poor devils, absent without leave from their post below and hoping only to be able to beg or steal whiskey enough to stupefy them before the patrol should come and drag them away to the guard-house. Promise of liberal reward in shape of liquor was sufficient to induce three of

their number to go out with the fuming cabman and help rescue his wretched brute and trap. The moment they were outside the gate she turned on the fourth, a pallid, sickly man, whose features were delicate, whose hands were white and slender, and whose whole appearance, despite glassy eyes and tremulous mouth and limbs, told the pathetic story of better days.

"You're off ag'in, are you? Sure I heerd so, and you're mad for a dhrink now. Can ye write, Dawson, or must I brace you up first?"

An imploring look, an unsteady gesture, alone answered.

"Here, thin, wait! It's absinthe ye need, my buck. Go you into that room now and wash yourself, and I'll bring it, and whin the others come back for their whiskey I'll tell 'um you've gone. You're to do what I say, now, and Doyle will see you t'rough; if not, it's back to that hell in the guard-house you'll go, my word on it."

"Oh, for God's sake, Mrs. Doyle—" began the poor wretch, imploringly, but the woman shut him off.

"In there wid you! the others are coming." And, unbarring the front door, she presently admitted the trio returning to claim the fruits of their honest labor.

"Is he gone? Did he tell you what happened?"

"He's gone, yes," answered one: "he's gone to get square with the lieutenant and his cockney dog-robber. He says they both jumped on him and kicked his face in when he was down and unarmed and helpless. Was he lyin'?"

"Oh, they bate him cruel. But did he tell you of the lady—who it was they took from him?"

"Why, sure, the wife of that old Frenchman, Lascelles, that lives below,—her the lieutenant's been sparkin' this three months."

"The very wan, mind ye!" replied the lady of the house, with significant emphasis and glance from her bleary eyes; "the very wan," she finished, with slow nodding accompaniment of the frowzy head. "And that's the kind of gentlemen that undertakes to hold up their heads over soldiers like Doyle. Here, boys, drink now, but be off ag'inst his coming. He'll be here any minute. Take this to comfort ye, but kape still about this till ye see me ag'in—or Doyle. Now run." And with scant ceremony the dreary party was hustled out through a paved court-yard to a gate-way opening on a side street. Houses were few and scattering so far below the heart of the city. The narrow strip of land between the great river and the swamp was cut up into walled enclosures, as a rule,—abandoned warehouses and cotton-presses, moss-grown one-storied frame structures, standing in the midst of desolate fields and decrepit fences. Only among the peaceful shades of the Ursuline convent and the warlike flanking towers at the barracks was there aught that spoke of anything but demoralization and decay. Back from the levee a block or two the double lines of strap-iron stretched over a wooden causeway between parallel wet ditches gave evidence of some kind of a railway, on which, at rare intervals, jogged a sleepy mule with a sleepier driver and a musty old rattle-trap of a car,—a car butting up against the animal's lazy hocks and rousing him occasionally to ringing and retaliatory kicks. Around the barracks the

buildings were closer, mainly in the way of saloons; then came a mile-long northward stretch of track, with wet fields on either side, fringed along the river by solid structures and walled enclosures that told of days more prosperous than those which so closely followed the war. It was to one of these graceless drinking-shops and into the hands of a rascally "dago" known as Anatole that Mrs. Doyle commended her trio of allies, and being rid of them she turned back to her prisoner, their erstwhile companion. Absinthe wrought its work on his meek and pliant spirit, and the shaking hand was nerved to do the woman's work. At her dictation, with such corrections as his better education suggested, two letters were draughted, and with these in her hand she went aloft. In fifteen minutes she returned, placed one of these letters in an envelope already addressed to Monsieur Armand Lascelles, No. — Rue Royale, the other she handed to Dawson. It was addressed in neat and delicate feminine hand to Colonel Braxton, Jackson Barracks.

"Now, Dawson, ye can't see her this day, and she don't want ye till you can come over here sober. Off wid ye now to barracks. They're all out at inspection yet, and will be for an hour. Lay this wid the colonel's mail on his desk, and thin go you to your own. Come to me this afternoon for more dhrink if ye can tell me what he said and did when he read it. No! no more liquor now. That'll brace ye till dinner-time, and more would make ye dhrunk."

Miserably he plodded away down the levee, while she, his ruler, throwing on a huge, dirty white sun-bonnet, followed presently in his tracks, and shadowed him until she saw him safely reach the portals of the barracks after one or two fruitless scouts into wayside bars in hope of finding some one to treat or trust him to a drink. Then, retracing her steps a few blocks, she rang sharply at the lattice gate opening into a cool and shaded enclosure, beyond which could be seen the white-pillared veranda of a long, low, Southern homestead. A grinning negro boy answered the summons.

"It's you, is it, Alphonse? Is your mistress at home?"

"No; gone town,—chez Madame d'Hervilly."

"Madame Devillease, is it? Very well; you skip to town wid that note and get it in your master's hands before the cathedral clock strikes twelve, or ye'll suffer. There's a car in t'ree minutes."

And then, well content with her morning's work, the consort of the senior first lieutenant of Light Battery "X" (a dame whose credentials were too clouded to admit of her reception or recognition within the limits of a regular garrison, where, indeed, to do him justice, Mr. Doyle never wished to see her, or, for that matter, anywhere else) betook herself to the magnolia-shaded cottage where she dwelt beyond the pale of military interference, and some hours later sent 'Louette to say to Doyle she wanted him, and Doyle obeyed. In his relief at finding the colonel had probably forgotten the peccadillo for which he expected punishment, in blissful possession of Mr. Waring's sitting-room and supplies now that Waring was absent, the big Irishman was preparing to spend the time in drinking his junior's health and whiskey and discoursing upon the enormity of his misconduct with all comers,

when Ananias entered and informed him there was a lady below who wished to see him,—“lady” being the euphemism of the lately enfranchised for the females of their race. It was Louette with the mandate from her mistress, a mandate he dared not disregard.

“Say I’ll be along in a minute,” was his reply, but he sighed and swore heavily, as he slowly reascended the stair. “Give me another dhrink, smut,” he ordered Ananias, disregarding Ferry’s suggestion, “Better drink no more till after dark.” Then, swallowing his potion, he went lurching down the steps without another word. Ferry and Pierce stepped to the gallery and gazed silently after him as he veered around to the gate leading to the old war-hospital enclosure where the battery was quartered. Already his walk was perceptibly unsteady.

“Keeps his head pretty well, even after his legs are gone,” said Ferry. “Knows too much to go by the sally-port. He’s sneaking out through the back gate.”

“Why, what does he go out there for, when he has the run of Waring’s sideboard?”

“Oh, didn’t you hear? She sent for him.”

“That’s it, is it? Sometimes I wonder which one of those two will kill the other.”

“Oh, he wouldn’t dare. That fellow is an abject coward in the dark. He believes in ghosts, spooks, banshees, and wraiths,—everything uncanny,—and she’d haunt him if he laid his hands on her. There’s only one thing that he’d be more afraid of than Bridget Doyle living, and that would be Bridget Doyle dead.”

“Why can’t he get rid of her? What hold has she on him? This thing’s an infernal scandal as it stands. She’s only been here a month or so, and everybody in garrison knows all about her, and these doughboys don’t make any bones about chaffing us on our lady friends.”

“Well, everybody supposed he had got rid of her years ago. He shook her when he was made first sergeant, just before the war. Why, I’ve heard some of the old stagers say there wasn’t a finer-looking soldier in all the regiment than Jim Doyle when he married that specimen at Brownsville. Doyle, too, supposed she was dead until after he got his commission, then she reappeared and laid claim to him. It would have been an easy enough matter five years ago to prove she had forfeited all rights, but now he can’t. Then she’s got some confounded hold on him, I don’t know what, but it’s killing the poor beggar. Good thing for the regiment, though: so let it go.”

“Oh, I don’t care a rap how soon we’re rid of him or her,—the sooner the better; only I hate to hear these fellows laughing and sneering about Mrs. Doyle.” And here the young fellow hesitated. “Ferry, you know I’m as fond of Sam Waring as any of you. I liked him better than any man in his class when we wore the gray. When they were yearlings we were plebes, and devilled and tormented by them most unmercifully day and night. I took to him then for his kindly, jolly ways. No one ever knew him to say or do a cross or brutal thing. I liked him more every year, and missed him when he was graduated. I rejoiced when he got his transfer to us. It’s because

I like him so much that I hate to hear these fellows making their little flings now."

"What flings?" said Ferry.

"Well, you know as much as I do. You've heard as much, too, I haven't a doubt."

"Nobody's said anything about Sam Waring in my hearing that reflected on him in any way worth speaking of," said Ferry, yet not very stoutly.

"Not on him so much, perhaps, as the world looks at this sort of thing, but on her. She's young, pretty, married to a man years her senior, a snuffy, frowzy old Frenchman. She's alone with her child and one or two servants from early morning till late evening, and with that weazened little monkey of a man the rest of the time. The only society she sees is the one or two gossip old women of both sexes who live along the levee here. The only enjoyment she has is when she can get to her mother's up in town, or run up to the opera when she can get Lascelles to take her. That old mummy cares nothing for music and less for the dance; she loves both, and so does Waring. *Monsieur le Mari* goes out into the foyer between the acts to smoke his cigarette and gossip with other relics like himself. Waring has never missed a night she happened to be there for the last six weeks. I admit he is there many a time when she is not, but after he's had a few words with the ladies in the general's box, what becomes of him? I don't know, because I'm seldom there, but Dryden and Taggart and Jack Merton of the infantry can tell you. He is sitting by her in the D'Hervilly *loge grillée* and going over the last act with her and rhapsodizing about Verdi, Bellini, Mozart, or Gounod, —Gounod especially and the garden-scene from 'Faust.'"

"Isn't her mother with her, and, being in mourning, doesn't she have to stay in her latticed loge instead of promenading in the foyer and drinking that two-headaches-for-a-picayune punch?" queried Ferry, eager for a diversion.

"Suppose she is," answered Pierce, stoutly. "I'm a crank,—strait-laced, if you like. It's the fault of my bringing up. But I know, and you know, that that little woman, in her loneliness and in her natural longing for some congenial spirit to commune with, is simply falling madly in love with Sam Waring, and there will be tragedy here before we can stop it."

"See here, Pierce," asked Ferry, "do you suppose Mrs. Cram would be so loyal a friend to Waring if she thought there was anything wrong in his attentions to Madame Lascelles? Do you suppose Cram himself wouldn't speak?"

"He has spoken."

"He has? To whom?"

"To me, three days ago; said I had known Waring longest and best, perhaps was his most intimate friend, and he thought I ought to warn him of what people were saying."

"What have you done?"

"Nothing yet: simply because I know Sam Waring so well that I know just what he'd do,—go and pull the nose of the man

who gossiped about him and her. Then we'd have a fight on our hands."

"Well, we can fight, I suppose, can't we?"

"Not without involving a woman's name."

"Oh, good Lord, Pierce, was there ever a row without a woman *au fond*?"

"That's a worm-eaten witticism, Ferry, and you're too decent a fellow, as a rule, to be cynical. I've got to speak to Waring, and I don't know how to do it. I want your advice."

"Well, my advice is *Punch's*: Don't. Hello! here's Dryden. Thought you were on court duty up at head-quarters to-day, old man. Come in and have a wet?" Mr. Ferry had seen some happy days at Fortress Monroe when the ships of Her Majesty's navy lay off the Hygeia and the gallants of England lay to at the bar, and Ferry rejoiced in the vernacular of the United Service, so far as he could learn it, as practised abroad.

"Thanks. Just had one over at Merton's. Hear you've been having review and all that sort of thing down here," said the infantryman, as he lolled back in an easy-chair and planted his boot-heels on the gallery rail. "Glad I got out of it. Court met and adjourned at ten, so I came home. How'd Waring get off?"

"Huh!—Cram's wagon," laughed Ferry, rather uncomfortably, however.

"Oh, Lord, yes, I know that. Didn't I see him driving Madame Lascelles up Rampart Street as I came down in the mule-car?"

And then Pierce and Ferry looked at each other, startled.

That evening, therefore, it was a comfort to both when Sam came tooling the stylish turnout through the sally-port and his battery chums caught sight of the Allertons. Pierce was just returning from stables, and Ferry was smoking a pipe of *perique* on the broad gallery, and both hastened to don their best jackets and doff their best caps to these interesting and interested callers. Cram himself had gone out for a ride and a think. He always declared his ideas were clearer after a gallop. The band played charmingly. The ladies came out and made a picturesque croquet-party on the green carpet of the parade. The officers clustered about and offered laughing wagers on the game. A dozen romping children were playing joyously around the tall flag-staff. The air was rich with the fragrance of the magnolia and Cape jasmine, and glad with music and soft and merry voices. Then the stirring bugles rang out their lively summons to the batterymen beyond the wall. The drums of the infantry rolled and rattled their echoing clamor. The guard sprang into rank, and their muskets, glistening in the slanting beams of the setting sun, clashed in simultaneous "present" to the red-sashed officer of the day, and that official raised his plumed hat to the lieutenant with the lovely girl by his side and the smiling elders on the back seat as the team once more made the circuit of the post on the back trip to town, and Miss Flora Allerton clasped her hands and looked enthusiastically up into her escort's face.

"Oh," she cried, "isn't it all just too lovely for anything! Why, I think your life here must be like a dream."

But Miss Allerton, as Mrs. Cram had said, sometimes gushed, and life at Jackson Barracks was no such dream as it appeared.

The sun went down red and angry far across the tawny flood of the rushing river. The night lights were set at the distant bend below. The stars came peeping through a shifting filmy veil. The big trees on the levee and about the flanking towers began to whisper and complain and creak, and the rising wind sent long wisps of straggly cloud racing across the sky. The moon rose pallid and wan, hung for a while over the dense black mass of moss-grown cypress in the eastward swamp, then hid her face behind a heavy bank of clouds, as though reluctant to look upon the wrath to come, for a storm was rising fast and furious to break upon and deluge old Jackson Barracks.

IV.

When Jeffers came driving into barracks on his return from town, his first care, as became the trained groom, was for his horses, and he was rubbing them down and bedding their stalls for the night when the sergeant of the battery guard, lantern in hand, appeared at the door. It was not yet tattoo, but by this time the darkness was intense, the heavens were hid, and the wind was moaning about the stables and gun-shed and whistling away over the dismal expanse of flat, wet, ditch-tangled fields towards the swamp. But the cockney's spirits were blithe as the clouds were black. As was usual when he or any other servitor was in attendance on Waring, the reward had been munificent. He had lunched at Cassidy's at the lieutenant's expense while that officer and his friends were similarly occupied at the more exclusive Moreau's. He had stabled the team at the quartermaster's while he had personally attended the *matinée* at the St. Charles, which was more to his taste than Booth and high tragedy. He had sauntered about the Tattersalls and smoked Waring's cigars and patronized the jockeys gathered there for the spring meeting on the Metairie, but promptly on time was awaiting the return of the party from their drive and lolling about the ladies' entrance to the St. Charles Hotel, when he became aware, as the lamps were being lighted and the dusk of the evening gave place to lively illumination, that two men had passed and repassed the open portals several times, and that they were eying him curiously, and chattering to each other in French. One of them he presently recognized as the little "frog-eater" who occupied the old house on the levee, Lascelles, the husband of the pretty Frenchwoman he and the lieutenant had dragged out of the mud that very morning and had driven up to the old D'Hervilly place on Rampart Street. Even as he was wondering how cabby got out of his scrape and chuckling with satisfaction over the scientific manner in which Mr. Waring had floored that worthy, Mr. Jeffers was surprised to find himself most civilly accosted by old Lascelles, who had been informed, he said, by Madame his wife, of the heroic services rendered her that morning by Monsieur Jeffers and Monsieur le Capitaine. He begged of the former the acceptance of the small *douceur* which he slipped

into the Englishman's accustomed palm, and inquired when he might hope to see the brave captain and disembarass himself of his burden of gratitude.

"Here they come now," said Jeffers, promptly pocketing the money and springing forward to knuckle his hat-brim and stand at the horses' heads. All grace and animation, Mr. Waring had assisted his friends to alight, had promised to join them in the ladies' parlor in ten minutes, had sprung to the seat again, signalling Jeffers to tumble up behind, and then had driven rapidly away through Carondelet Street to the broad avenue beyond. Here he tossed the reins to Jeffers, disappeared a moment, and came back with a little Indian-made basket filled to overflowing with exquisite double violets rich with fragrance.

"Give this to Mrs. Cram for me, and tell the captain I'll drop in to thank him in a couple of hours, and—— Here, Jeffers," he said, and Jeffers had pocketed another greenback, and had driven briskly homeward, well content with the result of his day's labors, and without having mentioned to Mr. Waring the fact that Lascelles had been at the hotel making inquiries for him. A day so profitable and so pleasant Jeffers had not enjoyed since his arrival at the barracks, and he was humming away in high good humor, all reckless of the rising storm, when the gruff voice of Sergeant Schwartz disturbed him:

"Chevvers, you will rebort at vonst to Captain Cram."

"Who says I will?" said Jeffers, cheerfully, though bent on mischief, but was awed into instant silence at seeing that veteran step quickly back, stand attention, and raise his hand in salute, for there came Cram himself, Pierce with him.

"Did Mr. Waring come back with you?" was the first question.

"No, sir; Hi left Mr. Warink on Canal Street. 'E said 'e'd be back to thank the capt'in in a little while, sir, and 'e sent these for the capt'in's lady."

Cram took the beautiful basket of violets with dubious hand, though his eyes kindled when he noted their profusion and fragrance. Nell loved violets, and it was like Waring to remember so bountifully her fondness for them.

"What detained him? Did he send no word?"

"'E said nothink, and sent nothink but the basket, sir. 'E said a couple of hours, now I think of it, sir. 'E was going back to the 'otel to dine with a lady and gent."

For a moment Cram was silent. He glanced at Pierce, as much as to say, Have you no question to ask? but the youngster held his peace. The senior officer hated to inquire of his servant into the details of the day's doings. He was more than half indignant at Waring for having taken such advantage of even an implied permission as to drive off with his equipage and groom in so summary a way. Of course Nell had said, Take it and go, but Nell could have had no idea of the use to which the wagon was to be put. If Waring left the garrison with the intention of using the equipage to take Madame Lascelles driving, it was the most underhand and abominable thing he had ever heard of his doing. It was unlike him. It couldn't be true. Yet had not Braxton shown him the letter which said he was

seen on the levee with her by his side? Had not Dryden further informed every man and woman and child with whom he held converse during the day that he had seen Waring with Cram's team driving Madame Lascelles up Rampart Street, and was not there a story already afloat that old Lascelles had forbidden him ever to darken his threshold again,—forbidden Madame to drive, dance, or even speak with him? And was there not already in the post commander's hand a note intimating that Monsieur Lascelles would certainly challenge Waring to instant and mortal combat if Waring had used the wagon as alleged? Jeffers must know about it and could and should tell if required, but Cram simply could not and would not ask the groom to detail the movements of the gentleman. Had not Waring sent word he would be home in two hours and would come to see his battery commander at once? Did not that mean he would explain fully? Cram gulped down the query that rose to his lips.

"All right, then, Pierce; we'll take these over to Mrs. Cram and have a bite ready for Waring on his return," said the stout-hearted fellow, and, in refusing to question his servant, missed the chance of averting catastrophe.

And so they bore the beautiful cluster of violets, with its mute pledge of fidelity and full explanation, to his rejoicing Nell, and the trio sat and chatted, and one or two visitors came in for a while and then scurried home as the rain began to plash on the windows, and the bugles and drums and fifes sounded far away at tattoo and more than usually weird and mournful at taps, and finally ten-thirty came, by which time it had been raining torrents, and the wind was lashing the roaring river into foam, and the trees were bowing low before their master, and the levee road was a quagmire, and Cram felt convinced no cab could bring his subaltern home. Yet in his nervousness and anxiety he pulled on his boots, threw his gum coat over his uniform, tiptoed in to bend over Nell's sleeping form and whisper, should she wake, that he was going only to the sally-port or perhaps over to Waring's quarters, but she slept peacefully and never stirred, so noiselessly he slipped out on the gallery and down the stairs and stalked boldly out into the raging storm, guided by the dim light burning in Waring's room. Ananias was sleeping curled up on a rug in front of the open fireplace, and Cram stirred him up with his foot. The negro rolled lazily over, with a stretch and yawn.

"Did Mr. Waring take any arms with him?" queried the captain.

"Any whut, suh?" responded Ananias, rubbing his eyes and still only half awake.

"Any pistol or knife?"

"Lord, suh, no. Mr. Waring don't never carry anything o' dat sort."

A student-lamp was burning low on the centre-table. There lay among the books and papers a couple of letters, evidently received that day and still unopened. There lay Waring's cigar-case, a pretty trifle given him by some far-away friend, with three or four fragrant Havanas temptingly visible. There lay a late magazine, its pages still uncut. Cram looked at the dainty wall clock, ticking merrily away over the mantel. Eleven-thirty-five! Well, he was too anxious to

sleep anyhow, why not wait a few minutes? Waring might come, probably would come. If no cab could make its way down by the levee road, there were the late cars from town; they had to make the effort anyhow. Cram stepped to the sideboard, mixed a mild toddy, sipped it reflectively, then lighted a cigar and threw himself into the easy-chair. Ananias, meantime, was up and astir. Seeing that Cram was looking about in search of a paper-cutter, the boy stepped forward and bent over the table.

"De lieutenant always uses dis, suh," said he, lifting first one paper, then another, searching under each. "Don't seem to be yer now, suh. You've seen it, dough, captain,—dat cross-handled dagger wid de straight blade."

"Yes, I know. Where is it?" asked Cram. "That'll do."

"Tain't yer, suh, now. Can't find it yer, nohow."

"Well, then, Mr. Waring probably took a knife, after all."

"No, suh, I don't t'ink so. I never knowed him to use it befo' away from de room."

"Anybody else been here?" said Cram.

"Oh, dey was all in yer, suh, dis artemnoon, but Mr. Doyle he was sent for, suh, and had to go."

A step and the rattle of a sword were heard on the gallery without. The door opened, and in came Merton of the infantry, officer of the day.

"Hello, Waring!" he began. "Oh, it's you, is it, captain? Isn't Waring back? I saw the light, and came up to chin with him a moment. Beastly night, isn't it?"

"Waring isn't back yet. I look for him by the eleven-thirty car," answered the captain.

"Why, that's in. No Waring there, but half a dozen poor devils, half drowned and half drunk, more'n half drunk, one of your men among 'em. We had to put him into the guard-house to keep him from murdering Dawson, the head-quarters clerk. There's been some kind of a row."

"Sorry to hear that. Who is the man?"

"Kane. He said Dawson was lying about his officer and he wouldn't stand it."

"Kane!" exclaimed Cram, rising. "Why, he's one of our best. I never heard of his being riotous before."

"He's riotous enough to-night. He wanted to lick all six of our fellows, and if I hadn't got there when I did they would probably have kicked him into a pulp. All were drunk; Kane, too, I should say; and as for Dawson, he was just limp."

"Would you mind going down and letting me talk with Kane a moment? I never knew him to be troublesome before, though he sometimes drank a little. He was on pass this evening."

"Well, it's raining cats and dogs, captain, but come along. If you can stand it I can."

A few minutes later the sergeant of the guard threw open one of the wooden compartments in the guard-house, and there sat Kane, his face buried in his hands.

"I ordered him locked in here by himself, because I feared our fellows would hammer him if he were turned in with them," explained Mr. Merton, and at sound of the voice the prisoner looked up and saw his commander, dripping with wet. Unsteadily he rose to his feet.

"Captain," he began, thickly, "I'd never have done it in the world, sir, but that blackguard was drunk, sir, and slandering my officer, and I gave him fair warning to quit or I'd hit him, but he kept on."

"Ye-es? And what did he say?"

"He said—I wouldn't believe it, sir—that Mr. Doyle was that drunk that him and some other fellers had lifted him out of the mud and put him to bed up there at—up there at the house, sir, back of Anatole's place. I think the captain knows."

"Ah, you should have steered clear of such company, Kane. Did this happen at Anatole's saloon?"

"Yes, sir, and them fellers was making so much noise that the dago turned them all out and shut up the shop at eleven o'clock, and that's what made them follow me home in the car and abuse me all the way. I couldn't stand it, sir."

"You would only have laughed at them if your better judgment hadn't been ruined by liquor. Sorry for you, Kane, but you've been drinking just enough to be a nuisance, and must stay where you are for the night. They'll be sorry for what they said in the morning. —Did you lock up the others, Mr. Merton?" he asked, as they turned away.

"All but Dawson, sir. I took him over to the hospital and put a sentry over him. That fellow looks to be verging on jimjams, and I wouldn't be surprised if he'd been talking as Kane says." Merton might have added, "and it's probably true," but courtesy to his battery friend forbade. Cram did add mentally something to the same effect, but loyalty to his arm of the service kept him silent. At the flag-staff the two officers stopped.

"Merton, oblige me by saying nothing as to the alleged language about Doyle, will you?"

"Certainly, captain. Good-night."

Then, as the officer of the day's lantern flickered away in one direction, Cram turned in the other, and presently went climbing up the stairs to the gallery leading to the quarters of his senior first lieutenant. A dim light was shining through the shutters. Cram knocked at the door; no answer. Opening it, he glanced in. The room was unoccupied. A cheap marine clock, ticking between the north windows over the wash-stand, indicated midnight, and the battery commander turned away in vexation of spirit. Lieutenant Doyle had no authority to be absent from the post.

It was still dark and storming furiously when the bugles of the battery sounded the reveille, and by the light of the swinging lanterns the men marched away in their canvas stable rig, looking like a column of ghosts. Yet, despite the gale and the torrents of rain, Pierce was in no wise surprised to find Cram at his elbow when the horses were led out to water.

"Groom in-doors this morning, Mr. Pierce. Is Waring home?"

"No, sir; Ananias told me when he brought me up my coffee."

"Hold the morning report, then, until I come to the office. I fear we have both first lieutenants to report absent to-day. You and I may have to go to town: so get your breakfast early. We will ride. I doubt if even an ambulance could get through. Tell me, Pierce, have you spoken to Waring about—about that matter we were discussing? Has he ever given you any idea that he had received warning of any kind from old Lascelles—or any of his friends?"

"No, sir. I've had no chance to speak, to be sure, and, so far as I could observe, he and Mr. Lascelles seemed on very excellent terms only a few days ago."

"Well, I wish I had spoken myself," said Cram, and turned away.

That morning, with two first lieutenants absent without leave, the report of Light Battery "X" went into the adjutant's office just as its commander and his junior subaltern went out and silently mounted the dripping horses standing in front. The two orderlies, with their heads poked through the slit of their ponchos, briskly seated themselves in saddle, and then the colonel hurried forth just in time to hail,—

"Oh, Cram! one minute." And Cram reined about and rode to the side of the post commander, who stood under the shelter of the broad gallery.

"I wouldn't say anything about this to any one at head-quarters except Reynolds. There's no one else on the staff to whom Waring would apply, is there?"

"No one, sir. Reynolds is the only man I can think of."

"Will you send an orderly back with word as soon as you know?"

"Yes, sir, the moment I hear. And-d—shall I send you word from—there,"—and Cram nodded northward, and then, in a lower tone,—“as to Doyle?"

"Oh, damn Doyle! I don't care if he never——" But here the commander of the post regained control of himself, and with parting wave of the hand turned back to his office.

Riding in single file up the levee, for the city road was one long pool, with the swollen river on their left, and the slanting torrents of rain obscuring all objects on the other hand, the party made its way for several squares without exchanging a word. Presently the leading file came opposite the high wall of the Lascelles place. The green latticed gate stood open,—an unusual thing,—and both officers bent low over their pommels and gazed along the dark, rain-swept alley to the pillared portico dimly seen beyond. Not a soul was in sight. The water was already on a level with the banquette, and would soon be running across and into the gate. A vagabond dog skulking about the place gave vent to a mournful howl. A sudden thought struck the captain. He led the way down the slope and forded across to the north side, the others following.

"Joyce," said he to his orderly, "dismount and go in there and ring at the door. Ask if Mr. Lascelles is home. If not, ask if Madame has any message she would like to send to town, or if we can be of any service."

The soldier was gone but a moment, and came hurrying back, a

negro boy, holding a long fold of matting over his head to shed the rain, chasing at his heels. It was Alphonse.

"M'sieu, not yet of return," said he, in labored translation of his negro French, "and Madame remain chez Madame d'Hervilly. I am alone wiz my mudder, and she has fear."

"Oh, it's all right, I fancy," said Cram, reassuringly. "They were caught by the storm, and wisely stayed up-town. I saw your gate open, so we stopped to inquire. We'll ride over to Madame d'Hervilly's and ask for them. How came your gate open?"

"*Mo connais pas*; I dunno, sare. It was lock' last night."

"Why, that's odd," said Cram. "Better bolt it now, or all the cattle along the levee will be in there. You can't lock out the water, though. Who had the key besides Mr. Lascelles or Madame?"

"Nobody, sare; but there is muddy foots all over the piazza."

"The devil! I'll have to look in for a moment." A nod to Pierce brought him too from the saddle, and the officers handed their reins to the orderlies. Then together they entered the gate and strode up the white shell walk, looking curiously about them through the dripping shrubbery. Again that dismal howl was raised, and Pierce, stopping with impatient exclamation, tore half a brick from the yielding border of the walk and sent it hurtling through the trees. With his tail between his legs, the brute darted from behind a sheltering bush, scurried away around the corner of the house, glancing fearfully back, then, halting at safe distance, squatted on his haunches and lifted up his mournful voice again.

"Whose dog is that?" demanded Cram.

"M'sieu' Philippe's: he not now here. He is de brudder to Monsieur."

At the steps the captain bent and closely examined them and the floor of the low veranda to which they led. Both were disfigured with muddy footprints. Pierce would have gone still further in the investigation, but his senior held up a warning hand.

"Two men have been here," he muttered. "They have tried the door and tried the blinds.—Where did you sleep last night, boy?" and with the words he turned suddenly on the negro. "Did you hear no sound?"

"No, sare. I sleep in my bed,—'way back. No, I hear noting,—noting." And now the negro's face was twitching, his eyes staring. Something in the soldier's stern voice told him that there was tragedy in the air.

"If this door is locked, go round and open it from within," said Cram, briefly. Then, as Alphonse disappeared around the north side, he stepped back to the shell walk and followed one of its branches around the other. An instant later Pierce heard him call. Hastening in his wake, the youngster came upon his captain standing under a window, one of whose blinds was hanging partly open, water standing in pools all around him.

"Look here," was all he said, and pointed upward.

The sill was above the level of their heads, but both could see that the sash was raised. All was darkness within.

"Come with me," was Cram's next order, and the lieutenant followed. Alphonse was unlocking the front door, and now threw it open. Cram strode into the wide hall-way straight to a door of the east side. It was locked. "Open this, Alphonse," he said.

"I have not the key. It is ever with M'sieu' Lascelles. It is his library."

Cram stepped back, gave one vigorous kick with a heavy riding-boot, and the frail door flew open with a crash. For a moment the darkness was such that no object could be distinguished within. The negro servant hung back, trembling from some indefinable dread. The captain, his hand on the door-knob, stepped quickly into the gloomy apartment, Pierce close at his heels. A broad, flat-topped desk stood in the centre of the room. Some shelves and books were dimly visible against the wall. Some of the drawers of the desk were open, and there was a litter of papers on the desk, and others were strown in the big rattan chair, some on the floor. Two student-lamps could be dimly distinguished, one on the big desk, another on a little reading-table placed not far from the south window, whose blinds, half open, admitted almost the only light that entered the room. With its head near this reading-table and faintly visible, a bamboo lounge stretched its length towards the southward windows, where all was darkness, and something vague and indistinguishable lay extended upon the lounge. Cram marched half-way across the floor, then stopped short, glanced down, stepped quickly to one side, shifting his heavily-booted feet as though to avoid some such muddy pool as those encountered without.

"Take care," he whispered, and motioned warningly to Pierce. "Come here and open these shutters, Alphonse," were the next words. But once again that prolonged, dismal, mournful howl was heard under the south window, and the negro, seized with uncontrollable panic, turned back and clung trembling to the opposite wall.

"Send one of the men for the post surgeon at once, then come back here," said the captain, and Pierce hastened to the gate. As he returned, the west shutters were being thrown open. There was light when he re-entered the room, and this was what he saw. On the China matting, running from underneath the sofa, fed by heavy drops from above, a dark wet stain. On the lounge, stretched at full length, a stiffening human shape, a yellow-white, parchment-like face above the black clothing, a bluish, half-opened mouth whose yellow teeth showed savagely, a fallen chin and jaw, covered with the gray stubble of unshaved beard, and two staring, sightless, ghastly eyes fixed and upturned as though in agonized appeal. Stone-dead,—murdered, doubtless,—all that was left of the little Frenchman Lascelles.

V.

All that day the storm raged in fury; the levee road was blocked in places by the boughs torn from overhanging trees, and here, there, and everywhere turned into a quagmire by the torrents that could find

no adequate egress to the northward swamps. For over a mile above the barracks it looked like one vast canal, and by nine o'clock it was utterly impassable. No cars were running on the dilapidated road to the "half-way house," whatever they might be doing beyond. There was only one means of communication between the garrison and the town, and that, on horseback along the crest of the levee, and people in the second-story windows of the store- and dwelling-houses along the other side of the way, driven aloft by the drenched condition of the ground floor, were surprised to see the number of times some Yankee soldier or other made the dismal trip. Cram, with a party of four, was perhaps the first. Before the dripping sentries of the old guard were relieved at nine o'clock every man and woman at the barracks was aware that foul murder had been done during the night, and that old Lascelles, slain by some unknown hand, slashed and hacked in a dozen places, according to the stories afloat, lay in his gloomy old library up the levee road, with a flood already a foot deep wiping out from the grounds about the house all traces of his assailants. Dr. Denslow, in examining the body, found just one deep, downward stab, entering above the upper rib and doubtless reaching the heart,—a stab made by a long, straight, sharp, two-edged blade. He had been dead evidently some hours when discovered by Cram, who had now gone to town to warn the authorities, old Brax meantime having taken upon himself the responsibility of placing a guard at the house, with orders to keep Alphonse and his mother in and everybody else out.

It is hardly worth while to waste time on the various theories advanced in the garrison as to the cause and means of the dreadful climax. That Doyle should be away from the post provoked neither comment nor speculation: he was not connected in any way with the tragedy. But the fact that Mr. Waring was absent all night, coupled with the stories of his devotions to Madame, was to several minds *prima facie* evidence that his was the bloody hand that wrought the deed,—that he was now a fugitive from justice, and Madame Lascelles, beyond doubt, the guilty partner of his flight. Everybody knew by this time of their being together much of the morning: how could people help knowing, when Dryden had seen them? In his elegantly jocular way, Dryden was already condoling with Ferry on the probable loss of his Hatfield clothes, and comforting him with the assurance that they always gave a feller a new black suit to be hanged in, so he might get his duds back after all, only they must get Waring first. Jeffers doubtless would have been besieged with questions but for Cram's foresight: his master had ordered him to accompany him to town.

In silence a second time the little party rode away, passing the flooded homestead where lay the murdered man, then, farther on, gazing in mute curiosity at the closed shutters of the premises some infantry satirists had already christened "the dove-cot." What cared they for him or his objectionable helpmate? Still, they could not but note how gloomy and deserted it all appeared, with two feet of water lapping the garden wall. Summoned by his master, Jeffers knuckled his oil-skin hat-brim and pointed out the spot where Mr. Waring stood when he knocked the cabman into the mud, but Jeffers's tongue was tied and his

cockney volubility gone. The tracks made by Cram's wagon up the slope were already washed out. Bending forward to dodge the blinding storm, the party pushed along the embankment until at last the avenues and alleys to their right gave proof of better drainage. At Rampart Street they separated, Pierce going on to report the tragedy to the police, Cram turning to his right and following the broad thoroughfare another mile, until Jeffers, indicating a big, old-fashioned, broad-galleried Southern house standing in the midst of grounds once trim and handsome, but now showing signs of neglect and penury, simply said, "'Ere, sir." And here the party dismounted.

Cram entered the gate and pulled a clanging bell. The door was almost instantly opened by a colored girl, at whose side, with eager joyous face, was the pretty child he had seen so often playing about the Lascelles homestead, and the eager joyous look faded instantly away.

"She t'ink it M'sieur Vareeng who comes to arrive," explained the smiling colored girl.

"Ah! It is Madame d'Hervilly I wish to see," answered Cram, briefly. "Please take her my card." And, throwing off his dripping rain-coat and tossing it to Jeffers, who had followed to the veranda, the captain stepped within the hall and held forth his hands to Nin Nin, begging her to come to him who was so good a friend of Mr. Waring. But she would not. The tears of disappointment were in the dark eyes as the little one turned and ran away. Cram could hear the gentle, soothing tones of the mother striving to console her little one,—the one widowed and the other orphaned by the tidings he bore. Even then he noted how musical, how full of rich melody, was that soft Creole voice. And then Madame d'Hervilly appeared, a stately, dignified, picturesque gentlewoman of perhaps fifty years. She greeted him with punctilious civility, but with manner as distant as her words were few.

"I have come on a trying errand," he began, when she held up a slender, jewelled hand.

"*Pardon. Permettez.*—Madame Lascelles," she called, and before Cram could find words to interpose, a servant was speeding to summon the very woman he had hoped not to have to see.

"Oh, madame," he murmured low, hurriedly, "I deplore my ignorance. I cannot speak French. Try to understand me. Mr. Lascelles is home, dangerously stricken. I fear the worst. You must tell her."

"'Ome! *Là bas? C'est impossible.*"

"It is true," he burst in, for the swish of silken skirt was heard down the long passage. "*Il est mort,—mort,*" he whispered, mustering up what little French he knew and then cursing himself for an imbecile.

"*Mort! O ciel!*" The words came with a shriek of anguish from the lips of the elder woman and were echoed by a scream from beyond. In an instant, wild-eyed, horror-stricken, Emilie Lascelles had sprung to her tottering mother's side.

"When? What mean you?" she gasped.

"Madame Lascelles," he sadly spoke, "I had hoped to spare you this, but it is too late now. Mr. Lascelles was found lying on the sofa in his library this morning. He had died hours before, during the night."

And then he had to spring and catch the fainting woman in his arms. She was still moaning, and only semi-conscious, when the old family doctor and her brother, Pierre d'Hervilly, arrived.

Half an hour later Cram astonished the aides-de-camp and other bored staff officials by appearing at the general loafing-room at headquarters. To the chorus of inquiry as to what brought him up in such a storm he made brief reply, and then asked immediately to speak with the adjutant-general and Lieutenant Reynolds, and, to the disgust and mystification of all the others, he disappeared with these into an adjoining room. There he briefly told the former of the murder, and then asked for a word with the junior.

Reynolds was a character. Tall, handsome, and distinguished, he had served throughout the war as a volunteer, doing no end of good work, and getting many a word of praise, but, as all his service was as a staff officer, it was his general who reaped the reward of his labors. He had risen, of course, to the rank of major in the staff in the volunteers, and everybody had prophesied that he would be appointed a major in the adjutant- or inspector-general's department in the permanent establishment. But there were not enough places by any means, and the few vacancies went to men who knew better how to work for themselves. "Take a lieutenancy now, and we will fix you by and by," was the suggestion, and so it resulted that here he was three years after the war wearing the modest strap of a second lieutenant, doing the duties and accepting the responsibilities of a far higher grade, and being patronized by seniors who were as much his inferiors in rank as they were in ability during the war days. Everybody said it was a shame, and nobody helped to better his lot. He was a man whose counsel was valuable on all manner of subjects. Among other things, he was well versed in all that pertained to the code of honor as it existed in the ante-bellum days,—had himself been "out," and, as was well known, had but recently officiated as second for an officer who had need of his services. He and Waring were friends from the start, and Cram counted on tidings of his absent subaltern in appealing to him. Great, therefore, was his consternation when in reply to his inquiry Reynolds promptly answered that he had neither seen nor heard from Waring in over forty-eight hours. This was a facer.

"What's wrong, Cram?"

"Read that," said the captain, placing a daintily-written note in the aide-de-camp's hand. It was brief, but explicit:

"COLONEL BRAXTON: Twice have I warned you that the attentions of your Lieutenant Waring to Madame Lascelles meant mischief. This morning, under pretence of visiting her mother, she left the house in a cab, but in half an hour was seen driving with Mr. Waring. This has been, as I have reason to know, promptly carried to Monsieur Lascelles by people whom he had employed for the purpose. I could of told you last night that Monsieur Lascelles's friend had notified

Lieutenant Waring that a duel would be exacted should he be seen with Madame again, and now it will certainly come. You have seen fit to scorn my warnings hitherto, the result is on your head." There was no signature whatever.

"Who wrote this rot?" asked Reynolds. "It seems to me I've seen that hand before."

"So have I, and pitched the trash into the fire, as I do everything anonymous that comes my way. But Brax says that this is the second or third, and he's worried about it, and thinks there may be truth in the story."

"As to the duel, or as to the devotions to Madame?" asked Reynolds, calmly.

"We'll, both, and we thought you would be most apt to know whether a fight was on. Waring promised to return to the post at taps last night. Instead of that, he is gone,—God knows where,—and the old man, the reputed challenger, lies dead at his home. Isn't that ugly?"

Reynolds's face grew very grave.

"Who last saw Waring, that you know of?"

"My man Jeffers left him on Canal Street just after dark last night. He was then going to dine with friends at the St. Charles."

"The Allertons?"

"Yes."

"Then wait till I see the chief, and I'll go with you. Say nothing about this matter yet."

Reynolds was gone but a moment. A little later Cram and the aide were at the St. Charles rotunda, their cards sent up to the Allertons' rooms. Presently down came the bell-boy. Would the gentlemen walk up to the parlor? This was awkward. They wanted to see Allerton himself, and Cram felt morally confident that Miss Flora Gwendolen would be on hand to welcome and chat with so distinguished a looking fellow as Reynolds. There was no help for it, however. It would be possible to draw off the head of the family after a brief call upon the ladies. Just as they were leaving the marble-floored rotunda, a short, swarthy man in "pepper-and-salt" business suit touched Cram on the arm, begged a word, and handed him a card.

"A detective,—already?" asked Cram, in surprise.

"I was with the chief when Lieutenant Pierce came in to report the matter," was the brief response, "and I came here to see your man. He is reluctant to tell what he knows without your consent. Could you have him leave the horses with your orderly below and come up here a moment?"

"Why, certainly, if you wish; but I can't see why," said Cram, surprised.

"You will see, sir, in a moment."

And then Jeffers, with white, troubled face, appeared, and twisted his wet hat-brim in nervous worry.

"Now what do you want of him?" asked Cram.

"Ask him, sir, who was the man who slipped a greenback into his hand at the ladies' entrance last evening. What did he want of him?"

Jeffers turned a greenish yellow. His every impulse was to lie, and the detective saw it.

"You need not lie, Jeffers," he said, very quietly. "It will do no good. I saw the men. I can tell your master who one of them was, and possibly lay my hands on the second when he is wanted; but I want you to tell and to explain what that greenback meant."

Then Jeffers broke down and merely blubbered.

"Hi meant no 'arm, sir. Hi never dreamed there was hanythink wrong. 'Twas Mr. Lascelles, sir. 'E said 'e came to thank me for 'elping 'is lady, sir. Then 'e wanted to see Mr. Warink, sir."

"Why didn't you tell me of this before?" demanded the captain, sternly. "You know what happened this morning."

"Hi didn't want to 'ave Mr. Warink suspected, sir," was poor Jeffers's half-tearful explanation, as Mr. Allerton suddenly entered the little hall-way room.

The grave, troubled faces caught his eye at once.

"Is anything wrong?" he inquired, anxiously. "I hope Waring is all right. I tried to induce him not to start, but he said he had promised and must go."

"What time did he leave you, Mr. Allerton?" asked Cram, controlling as much as possible the tremor of his voice.

"Soon after the storm broke,—about nine-thirty, I should say. He tried to get a cab earlier, but the drivers wouldn't agree to go down for anything less than a small fortune. Luckily, his Creole friends had a carriage."

"His what?"

"His friends from near the barracks. They were here when we came down into the rotunda to smoke after dinner."

Cram felt his legs and feet grow cold and a chill run up his spine.

"Who were they? Did you catch their names?"

"Only one. I was introduced only as they were about to drive away. A little old fellow with elaborate manners,—a Monsieur Lascelles."

"And Waring drove away with him?"

"Yes, with him and one other. Seemed to be a friend of Lascelles. Drove off in a closed carriage with a driver all done up in rubber and oil-skin who said he perfectly knew the road. Why, what's gone amiss?"

VI.

And all day long the storm beat upon the substantial buildings of the old barracks and flooded the low ground about the sheds and stables. Drills for the infantry were necessarily suspended, several sentries, even, being taken off their posts. The men clustered in the squad-rooms and listened with more or less credulity to the theories and confirmatory statements of fact as related by the imaginative or loquacious of their number. The majority of the officers gathered under the flaring lamp-lights at the sutler's store and occupied themselves pretty much as did their inferiors in grade, though poker and

punch—specialties of Mr. Finkbein, the sutler—lent additional color to the stories in circulation.

From this congress the better element of the commissioned force was absent, the names, nationalities, and idiomatic peculiarities of speech of the individual members being identical in most instances with those of their comrades in arms in the ranks. "Brax" had summoned Minor, Lawrence, Kinsey, and Dryden to hear what the post surgeon had to say on his return, but cautioned them to keep quiet. As a result of this precaution, the mystery of the situation became redoubled by one o'clock, and was intensified by two, when it was announced that Private Dawson had attempted to break away out of the hospital after a visit from the same doctor in his professional capacity. People were tempted out on their galleries in the driving storm, and colored servants flitted from kitchen to kitchen to gather or dispense new rumors, but nobody knew what to make of it when, soon after two, an orderly rode in from town dripping with mud and wet, delivered a note to the colonel, and took one from him to Mr. Ferry, now sole representative of the officers of Battery "X" present for duty. Ferry in return sent the bedraggled horseman on to the battery quarters with an order to the first sergeant, and in about fifteen minutes a sergeant and two men, mounted and each leading a spare horse, appeared under Ferry's gallery, and that officer proceeded to occupy one of the vacant saddles, and, followed by his party, went clattering out of the sally-port and splashing over to the levee. Stable-call sounded as usual at four o'clock, and, for the first time in the record of that disciplined organization since the devastating hand of Yellow Jack was laid upon it the previous year, no officer appeared to supervise the grooming and feeding. Two of them were at the post, however. Mr. Doyle, in arrest on charge of absence without leave, was escorted to his quarters about four-fifteen, and was promptly visited by sympathizing and inquisitive comrades from the Hotel Finkbein, while Mr. Ferry, who had effected the arrest, was detained making his report to the post commander. Night came on apace, the wind began to die away with the going down of the sun, the rain ceased to fall, a pallid moon began peering at odd intervals through rifts in the cloudy veil, when Cram rode plashing into barracks, worn with anxiety and care, at eleven o'clock, and, stopping only for a moment to take his wife in his arms and kiss her anxious face and shake his head in response to her eager query for news of Waring, he hurried down-stairs again and over to Doyle's quarters. All was darkness there, but he never hesitated. Tramping loudly over the gallery, he banged at the door, then, turning the knob, intending to burst right in, as was the way in the rough old days, was surprised to find the bolt set.

"Doyle, open. I want to see you at once."

All silence within.

"Doyle, open, or, if you are too drunk to get up, I'll kick in the door."

A groan, a whispered colloquy, then the rattle of bolt and chain. The door opened about an inch, and an oily Irish voice inquired,—

"Hwat's wanted, capt'in?"

"You here?" exclaimed Cram, in disgust. "What business have you in this garrison? If the colonel knew it, you'd be driven out at the point of the bayonet."

"Sure where should wife be but at her husband's side whin he's sick and sufferin'? Didn't they root him out of bed and comfort this day and ride him down like a feline in all the storm? Sure it was the doughboys' orders, sir. I told Doyle the capt'in niver would have——"

"Oh, be quiet: I must see Doyle, and at once."

"Sure he's not able, capt'in. You know how it is wid him: he's that sensitive he couldn't bear to talk of the disgrace he's bringin' on the capt'in and the batthery, and I knowed he'd been dhrinkin', sir, and I came back to look for him, but he'd got started, capt'in, and it's——"

"Stop this talk! He wasn't drinking at all until you came back here to hound him. Open that door, or a file of the guard will."

"Och! thin wait till I'm dressed, fur dacency's sake, capt'in. Sure I'll thry and wake him."

And then more whispering, the clink of glass, maudlin protestation in Doyle's thick tones. Cram banged at the door and demanded instant obedience. Admitted at last, he strode to the side of an ordinary hospital cot, over which the mosquito-bar was now ostentatiously drawn, and upon which was stretched the bulky frame of the big Irishman, his red, blear-eyed, bloated face half covered in his arms. The close air reeked with the fumes of whiskey. In her distress lest Jim should take too much, the claimant of his name and protection had evidently been sequestrating a large share for herself.

"How on earth did you get here? Your house was flooded all day," angrily asked Cram.

"Sure we made a raft, sir,—'Louette and me,—and poled over to the levee, and I walked every fut of the way down to follow me husband, as I swore I would whin we was married. I'd 'a' come in Anatole's boat, sir, but 'twas gone,—gone since last night. Did ye know that, capt'in?"

A groan and a feverish toss from the occupant of the narrow bed interrupted her.

"Hush, Jim darlin'! Here's the capt'in to see you and tell you he's come back to have you roighted. Sure how could a poor fellow be expected to come home in all that awful storm this morning, capt'in? 'Tis for not comin' the colonel had him under arrest; but I tell him the capt'in 'll see him through."

But Cram pushed her aside as she still interposed between him and the bed.

"Doyle, look up and answer. Doyle, I say!"

Again vehement protestations, and now an outburst of tears and pleadings, from the woman.

"Oh, he can't understand you, capt'in. Ah, don't be hard on him. Only this mornin' he was sayin' how the capt'in reminded him of the ould foine days whin the officers was all gentlemen and soldiers. He's truer to ye than all the rest of thim, sir. D'ye moind that, capt'in?"

Ye wouldn't belave it, mabby, but there's them that can tell ye Loot'nant Waring was no friend of yours, sir, and worse than that, if ould Lascelles could spake now—but there's thim left that can, glory be to God!"

"Oh, for God's sake shut up!" spoke Cram, roughly, goaded beyond all patience. "Doyle, answer me!" And he shook him hard. "You were at the Pelican last night, and you saw Mr. Waring and spoke with him. What did he want of you? Where did he go? Who were with him? Was there any quarrel? Answer, I say! Do you know?" But maudlin moaning and incoherencies were all that Cram could extract from the prostrate man. Again the woman interposed, eager, tearful.

"Sure he was there, capt'in, he *was* there; he told me of it whin I fetched him home last night to git him out of the storm and away from that place; but he's too dhrunk now to talk. Sure there was no gettin' down here to barx for anybody. The cabman, sir, said no carriage could make it."

"What cabman? That's one thing I want to know. Who is he? What became of him?"

"Sure and how do I know, sir? He was a quiet, dacent man, sir; the same that Mr. Waring bate so cruel and made Jeffers kick and bate him too. I saw it all."

"And was he at the Pelican last night? I must know."

"Sure he was indade, sir. Doyle said so whin I fetched him home, and though he can't tell you now, sir, he told me thin. They all came down to the Pelican, sir, Waring and Lascelles and the other gentleman, and they had dhrink, and there was trouble between the Frenchman and Waring,—sure you can't blame him, wid his wife goin' on so wid the loot'nant all the last month,—and blows was struck, and Doyle interposed to stop it, sir, loike the gentleman that he is, and the cab-driver took a hand and pitched him out into the mud. Sure he'd been dhrinkin' a little, sir, and was aisy upset, but that's all he knows. The carriage drove away, and there was three of thim, and poor Doyle got caught out there in the mud and in the storm, and 'twas me wint out wid Dawson and another of the byes and fetched him in. And we niver heerd of the murther at all at all, sir, until I came down here to-day, that's God's troot', and he'll tell ye so whin he's sober," she ended, oreathless, reckless of her descriptive confusion of Doyle and Divinity.

And still the Irishman lay there, limp, soggy, senseless, and at last, dismayed and disheartened, the captain turned away.

"Promise to sober him up by reveille, and you may stay. But hear this: if he cannot answer for himself by that time, out you go in the battery cart with a policeman to take you to the calaboose." And then he left.

No sooner had his footsteps died away than the woman turned on her patient, now struggling to a sitting posture.

"Lie still, you thafe and cur, and swear you to every word I say, unless you'd hang in his place. Dhrink this, now, and go to slape, and be riddy to tell the story I give ye in the mornin', or may the

knife ye drove in that poor mummy's throat come back to cut your coward heart out."

And Doyle, shivering, sobbing, crazed with drink and fear, covered his eyes with his hands and threw himself back on his hot and steaming pillow.

The morning sun rose brilliant and cloudless as the horses of the battery came forth from the dark interior of the stable and, after watering at the long wooden trough on the platform, were led away by their white-frocked grooms, each section to its own picket-line. Ferry, supervising the duty, presently caught sight of the tall muscular form of his captain coming briskly around the corner, little Pierce tripping along by his side. Cram acknowledged the salute of the battery officer of the day in hurried fashion.

"Good-morning, Ferry," he said. "Tell me, who were there when you got Doyle away from that woman yesterday?"

"Only the three, sir,—Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and the negro girl."

"No sign of anybody else?"

"None, sir. I didn't go in the house at all. I rode in the gate and called for Doyle to come out. The woman tried to parley, but I refused to recognize her at all, and presently Doyle obeyed without any trouble whatever, though she kept up a tirade all the time and said he was too sick to ride, and all that, but he wasn't. He seemed dazed, but not drunk,—certainly not sick. He rode all right, only he shivered and crossed himself and moaned when he passed the Lascelles place, for that hound pup set up a howl just as we were opposite the gate. He was all trembling when we reached the post, and took a big drink the moment he got to his room."

"Ye-es, he's been drinking ever since. I've just sent the doctor to see him. Let the corporal and one man of the guard go with the ambulance to escort Mrs. Doyle out of the garrison and take her home. She shall not stay."

"Why, she's gone, sir," said Ferry. "The guard told me she went out of the back gate and up the track towards Anatole's—going for all she was worth—just after dawn."

"The mischief she has! What can have started her? Did you see her yourself, Sergeant Bennett?" asked the captain of a stocky little Irish soldier, standing at the moment with drawn sabre awaiting opportunity to speak to his commander.

"Yes, sir," and the sabre came flashing up to the present. "She'd wint over to the hospital to get some medicine for the lieutenant just after our bugle sounded first call, and she came runnin' out as I went to call the officer of the day, sir. She ran back to the lieutenant's quarters ahead of me, and was up only a minute or two when down she came again wid some bundles, and away she wint to the north gate, runnin' wild-like. The steward told me a moment after of Dawson's escape."

"Dawson! escaped from hospital?"

"Yes, sir. They thought he was all right last evening when he was sleeping, and took the sentry off, and at four this morning he was gone."

VII.

Forty-eight hours had passed, and not a trace had been found of Lieutenant Waring. The civil officers of the law had held grave converse with the seniors on duty at the barracks, and Cram's face was lined with anxiety and trouble. The formal inquest was held as the flood subsided, and the evidence of the post surgeon was most important. About the throat of the murdered man were indubitable marks of violence. The skin was torn as by finger-nails, the flesh bruised and discolored as by fiercely-grasping fingers. But death, said the doctor, was caused by the single stab. Driven downward with savage force, a sharp-pointed, two-edged, straight-bladed knife had pierced the heart, and all was over in an instant. One other wound there was, a slashing cut across the stomach, which had let a large amount of blood, but might possibly not have been mortal. What part the deceased had taken in the struggle could only be conjectured. A little five-chambered revolver which he habitually carried was found on the floor close at hand. Two charges had been recently fired, for the barrel was black with powder; but no one had heard a shot.

The bar-keeper at the Pelican could throw but little light on the matter. The storm had broken, he said, with sudden fury. The rain dashed in torrents against his western front, and threatened to beat in the windows. He called to the two men who happened to be seated at a table to assist him, and was busy trying to get up the shutters, when Lieutenant Doyle joined them and rendered timely aid. He had frequently seen Doyle before during the previous month. Mrs. Doyle lived in the old Lemaitre house in the block below, and he often supplied them with whiskey. They drank nothing but whiskey. As they ran in the side door they were surprised to see the lights of a carriage standing at the edge of the banquette, and the driver begged for shelter for his team, saying some gentlemen had gone inside. The bar-keeper opened a gate, and the driver put his horses under a shed in a paved court in the rear, then came in for a drink. Meantime, said the bar-keeper, whose name was Bonelli, three gentlemen who were laughing over their escape from the storm had ordered wine and gone into a private room, Doyle with them. The only one he knew was Monsieur Lascelles, though he had seen one of the others frequently as he rode by, and knew him to be an officer before Mr. Doyle slapped him on the back and hailed him as "Sammy, old buck!" or something like that. Mr. Doyle had been drinking, and the gentleman whispered to him not to intrude just then, and evidently wanted to get rid of him, but Mr. Lascelles, who had ordered the wine, demanded to be introduced, and would take no denial, and invited Mr. Doyle to join them, and ordered more wine. And then Bonelli saw that Lascelles himself was excited by drink,—the first time he had ever noticed it in the year he had known him. The third gentleman he had never seen before, and could only say he was dark and sallow and did not talk, except to urge the driver to make haste,—they must go on; but he spoke in a low tone with Mr. Lascelles as they went to the room, and presently the rain seemed to let up a little, though it

blew hard, and the driver went out and looked around and then returned to the private room where the gentlemen were having their wine, and there was some angry talk, and he came out in a few minutes very mad; said he wouldn't be hired to drive that party any farther, or any other party, for that matter; that no carriage could go down the levee; and then he got out his team and drove back to town; and then Bonelli could hear sounds of altercation in the room, and Mr. Doyle's voice, very angry, and the strange gentleman came out, and one of the men who'd been waiting said he had a cab, if that would answer, and he'd fetch it right off, and by the time he got back it was raining hard again, and he took his cab in under the shed where the carriage had been, and a couple of soldiers from the barracks then came in, wet and cold, and begged for a drink, and Bonelli knew one of them, called Dawson, and trusted him, as he often had done before. When Dawson heard Lieutenant Doyle's drunken voice he said there'd be trouble getting him home, and he'd better fetch Mrs. Doyle, and while he was gone Lascelles came out, excited, and threw down a twenty-dollar bill and ordered more Krug and some brandy, and there was still loud talk, and when Bonelli carried in the bottles Doyle was sitting back in a chair, held down by the other officer, who was laughing at him, but nevertheless had a knife in hand,—a long, sharp, two-edged knife,—and Doyle was calling him names, and was very drunk, and soon after they all went out into the rear court, and Doyle made more noise, and the cab drove away around the corner, going down the levee through the pouring rain, one man on the box with the driver. That was the last he saw. Then Mrs. Doyle came in mad, and demanded her husband, and they found him reeling about the dark court, swearing and muttering, and Dawson and she took him off between them. This must have been before eleven o'clock; and that was absolutely all he knew.

Then Mr. Allerton had told his story again, without throwing the faintest light on the proceedings, and the hack-driver was found, and frankly and fully told his: that Lascelles and another gentleman hired him about eight o'clock to drive them down to the former's place, which they said was several squares above the barracks. He said that he would have to charge them eight dollars such a night anywhere below the old cotton-press, where the pavement ended. But then they had delayed starting nearly an hour, and took another gentleman with them, and that driven by the storm to shelter at the Pelican saloon, three squares below where the pavement ended, and he asked for his money, saying he dare go no farther in the darkness and the flood, the Frenchman wouldn't pay, because he hadn't taken them all the way. He pointed out that he had to bring another gentleman and had to wait a long time, and demanded his eight dollars. The other gentleman, whom he found to be one of the officers at the barracks, slipped a bill into his hand and said it was all he had left, and if it wasn't enough he'd pay him the next time he came to town. But the others were very angry, and called him an Irish thief, and then the big soldier in uniform said he wouldn't have a man abused because he was Irish, and Lieutenant Waring, as he understood the name of this

other officer to be, told him, the witness, to slip out and say no more, that he'd fix it all right, and that was the last he saw of the party, but he heard loud words and the sound of a scuffle as he drove away.

And Madame d'Hervilly had given her testimony, which, translated, was to this effect. She had known the deceased these twenty years. He had been in the employ of her lamented husband, who died of the fever in '55, and Monsieur had succeeded to the business, and made money, and owned property in town, besides the old family residence on the levee below. He was wedded to Emilie only a little while before the war, and lived at home all through, but business languished then, they had to contribute much, and his younger brother, Monsieur Philippe, had cost him a great deal. Philippe was an officer in the Zouaves raised in 1861 among the French Creoles, and marched with them to Columbus, and was wounded and came home to be nursed, and Emilie took care of him for weeks and months, and then he went back to the war and fought bravely, and was shot again and brought home, and this time Monsieur Lascelles did not want to have him down at the house; he said it cost too much to get the doctors down there: so he came under Madame's roof, and she was very fond of the boy, and Emilie would come sometimes and play and sing for him. When the war was over Monsieur Lascelles gave him money to go to Mexico with Maximilian, and when the French were recalled many deserted and came over to New Orleans, and Monsieur Lascelles was making very little money now, and had sold his town property, and he borrowed money of her to help, as he said, Philippe again, who came to visit him, and he was often worried by Philippe's letters begging for money. Seven thousand dollars now he owed her, and only last week had asked for more. Philippe was in Key West to buy an interest in some cigar-business. Monsieur Lascelles said if he could raise three thousand to reach Philippe this week they would all make money, but Emilie begged her not to, she was afraid it would all go, and on the very day before he was found dead he came to see her in the afternoon on Rampart Street, and Emilie had told her of Mr. Waring's kindness to her and to Nin Nin, and how she never could have got up after being dragged into the mud by that drunken cabman, "and she begged me to explain the matter to her husband, who was a little vexed with her because of Mr. Waring." But he spoke only about the money, and did not reply about Mr. Waring, except that he would see him and make proper acknowledgment of his civility. He seemed to think only of the money, and said Philippe had written again and must have help, and he was angry at Emilie because she would not urge with him, and Emilie wept, and he went away in anger, saying he had business to detain him in town until morning, when he would expect her to be ready to return with him.

Much of this testimony was evoked by pointed queries of the officials, who seemed somewhat familiar with Lascelles's business and family affairs, and who then declared that they must question the stricken widow. Harsh and unfeeling as this may have seemed, there were probably reasons which atoned for it. She came in on the arm of the old family physician, looking like a drooping flower, with little

Nin Nin clinging to her hand. She was so shocked and stunned that she could barely answer the questions put to her with all courtesy and gentleness of manner. No, she had never heard of any quarrel between Monsieur Lascelles and his younger brother. Yes, Philippe had been nursed by her through his wounds. She was fond of Philippe, but not so fond as was her husband. Mr. Lascelles would do anything for Philippe, deny himself anything almost. Asked if Monsieur Lascelles had not given some reason for his objection to Philippe's being nursed at his house when he came home the second time, she was embarrassed and distressed. She said Philippe was an impulsive boy, fancied himself in love with his brother's wife, and Armand saw something of this, and at last upbraided him, but very gently. There was no quarrel at all. Was there any one whom Monsieur Lascelles had been angered with on her account? She knew of none, but blushed, and blushed painfully. Had the deceased not recently objected to the attentions paid her by other gentlemen? There was a murmur of reproach among the hearers, but Madame answered unflinchingly, though with painful blushes and tears. Monsieur Lascelles had said nothing of disapproval until very recently; *au contraire*, he had much liked Mr. Waring. He was the only one of the officers at the barracks whom he had ever invited to the house, and he talked with him a great deal; had never, even to her, spoken of a quarrel with him because Mr. Waring had been so polite to her, until within a week or two; then—yes, he certainly had. Of her husband's business affairs, his papers, etc., she knew little. He always had certain moneys, though not large sums, with all his papers, in the drawers of his cabinet, and that they should be in so disturbed a state was not unusual. They were all in order, closed and locked, when he started for town the morning of that fatal day, but he often left them open and in disorder, only then locking his library door. When she left for town, two hours after him, the library door was open, also the side window. She could throw no light on the tragedy. She had no idea who the stranger could be. She had not seen Philippe for nearly a year, and believed him to be at Key West.

Alphonse, the colored boy, was so terrified by the tragedy and by his detention under the same roof with the murdered man that his evidence was only dragged from him. Nobody suspected the poor fellow of complicity in the crime, yet he seemed to consider himself as on trial. He swore he had entered the library only once during the afternoon or evening, and that was to close the shutters when the storm broke. He left a lamp burning low in the hall, according to custom, though he felt sure his master and mistress would remain in town over-night rather than attempt to come down. He had slept soundly, as negroes will, despite the gale and the roar of the rain that drowned all other noises. It was late the next morning when his mother called him. The old mammy was frightened to see the front gate open, the deep water in the streets, and the muddy footprints on the veranda. She called Alphonse, who found that his master must have come in during the night, after all, for the lamp was taken from the hall table, the library door was closed and locked, so was the front

door, also barred within, which it had not been when he went to bed. He tapped at the library, got no answer, so tiptoed to his master's bedroom; it was empty and undisturbed. Neither had Madame nor Mademoiselle Nin Nin been to their rooms. Then he was troubled, and then the soldiers came and called him out into the rain. They could tell the rest.

Cram's story is already told, and he could add nothing. The officials tried to draw the batteryman out as to the relations existing between Lieutenant Waring and Madame, but got badly "bluffed." Cram said he had never seen anything in the faintest degree worthy of comment. Had he heard anything? Yes, but nothing worthy of consideration, much less of repetition. Had he not loaned Mr. Waring his team and carriage to drive Madame to town that morning? No. How did he get it, then? Took it! Was Monsieur Waring in the habit of helping himself to the property of his brother officers? Yes, whenever he felt like it, for they never objected. The legal official thought such spirit of *camaraderie* in the light artillery must make life at the barracks something almost poetic, to which Cram responded, "Oh, at times absolutely idyllic." And the tilt ended with the civil functionary ruffled, and this was bad for the battery. Cram never had any policy whatsoever.

Lieutenant Doyle was the next witness summoned, and a more God-forsaken-looking fellow never sat in a shell jacket. Still in arrest, physically, at the beck of old Braxton, and similarly hampered, intellectually, at the will of bold John Barleycorn, Mr. Doyle came before the civil authorities only upon formal subpoena served at post head-quarters. The post surgeon had straightened him up during the day, but was utterly perplexed at his condition. Mrs. Doyle's appearance in the neighborhood some weeks before had been the signal for a series of sprees on the Irishman's part that had on two occasions so prostrated him that Dr. Potts, an acting assistant surgeon, had been called in to prescribe for him, and, thanks to the vigorous constitution of his patient, had pulled him out in a few hours. But this time "Pills the Less" had found Doyle in a state bordering on terror, even when assured that the quantity of his potations had not warranted an approach to tremens. The post surgeon had been called in too, and "Pills the Pitiless," as he was termed, thanks to his unflinching prescription of quinine and blue mass in the shape and size of buckshot, having no previous acquaintance, in Doyle, with these attacks, pooh-poohed the case, administered bromides and admonition in due proportion, and went off about more important business. Dr. Potts, however, stood by his big patient, wondering what should cause him to start in such terror at every step upon the stair without, and striving to bring sleep to eyes that had not closed the livelong night nor all the balmy, beautiful day. Once he asked if Doyle wished him to send for his wife, and was startled at the vehemence of the reply, "For God's sake, no!" and, shuddering, Doyle had hidden his face and turned away. Potts got him to eat something towards noon, and Doyle begged for more drink, but was refused. He was sober, yet shattered, when Mr. Drake suddenly appeared just about stable-call and bade him repair at

once to the presence of the commanding officer. Then Potts *had* to give him a drink, or he would never have got there. With the aid of a servant he was dressed, and, accompanied by the doctor, reached the office. Braxton looked him over coldly.

"Mr. Doyle," said he, "the civil authorities have made requisition for——" But he had got no further when Doyle staggered, and but for the doctor's help might have fallen.

"For God's sake, colonel, it isn't true! Sure I know nothing of it at all at all, sir. Indade, indade, I was blind dhrunk, colonel. Sure they'd swear a man's life away, sir, just because he was the one—he was the one that——"

"Be silent, sir. You are not accused, that I know of. It is as a witness you are needed.—Is he in condition to testify, doctor?"

"He is well enough, sir, to tell what he knows, but he claims to know nothing." And this, too, Doyle eagerly seconded, but was sent along in the ambulance, with the doctor to keep him out of mischief, and a parting shot to the effect that when the coroner was through with him the post commander would take hold again, so the colonel depressed more than the cocktail stimulated, and, as luck would have it, almost the first person to meet him inside the gloomy enclosure was his wife, and her few whispered words only added to his misery.

The water still lay in pools about the premises, and the police had allowed certain of the neighbors to stream in and stare at the white walls and shaded windows, but only a favored few penetrated the hall-way and rooms where the investigation was being held. Doyle shook like one with the palsy as he ascended the little flight of steps and passed into the open door-way, still accompanied by "Little Pills." People looked at him with marked curiosity. He was questioned, re-questioned, cross-questioned, but the result was only a hopeless tangle. He really added nothing to the testimony of the hack-driver and Bonelli. In abject remorse and misery he begged them to understand he was drunk when he joined the party, got drunker, dimly remembered there was a quarrel, but he had no cause to quarrel with any one, and that was all; he never knew how he got home. He covered his face in his shaking hands at last, and seemed on the verge of a fit of crying.

But then came sensation.

Quietly rising from his seat, the official who so recently had had the verbal tilt with Cram held forth a rusty, cross-hilted, two-edged knife that looked as though it might have lain in the mud and wet for hours.

"Have you ever seen this knife before?" he asked. And Doyle, lifting up his eyes one instant, groaned, shuddered, and said,—

"Oh, my God, yes!"

"Whose property is it or was it?"

At first he would not reply. He moaned and shook. At last—

"Sure the initials are on the top," he cried.

But the official was relentless.

"Tell us what they are and what they represent."

People were crowding the hall-way and forcing themselves into

the room. Cram and Ferry, curiously watching their ill-starred comrade, had exchanged glances of dismay when the knife was so suddenly produced. Now they bent breathlessly forward.

The silence for the moment was oppressive.

"If it's the knife I mane," he sobbed at last, desperately, miserably, "the letters are S. B. W., and it belongs to Lieutenant Waring of our bathery."

But no questioning, however adroit, could elicit from him the faintest information as to how it got there. The last time he remembered seeing it, he said, was on Mr. Waring's table the morning of the review. A detective testified to having found it among the bushes under the window as the water receded. Ferry and the miserable Ananias were called, and they, too, had to identify the knife, and admit that neither had seen it about the room since Mr. Waring left for town. Of other witnesses called, came first the proprietor of the stable to which the cab belonged. Horse and cab, he said, covered with mud, were found under a shed two blocks below the French Market, and the only thing in the cab was a handsome silk umbrella, London make, which Lieutenant Pierce laid claim to. Mrs. Doyle swore that as she was going in search of her husband she met the cab just below the Pelican, driving furiously away, and that in the flash of lightning she recognized the driver as the man whom Lieutenant Waring had beaten that morning on the levee in front of her place. A stranger was seated beside him. There were two gentlemen inside, but she saw the face of only one,—Lieutenant Waring.

Nobody else could throw any light on the matter. The doctor, recalled, declared the knife or dagger was shaped exactly as would have to be the one that gave the death-blow. Everything pointed to the fact that there had been a struggle, a deadly encounter, and that after the fatal work was done the murderer or murderers had left the doors locked and barred and escaped through the window, leaving the desk rifled and carrying away what money there was, possibly to convey the idea that it was only a vulgar murder and robbery, after all.

Of other persons who might throw light upon the tragedy the following were missing: Lieutenant Waring, Private Dawson, the cabman, and the unrecognized stranger. So, too, was Anatole's boat.

VIII.

When four days and nights had passed away without a word or sign from Waring, the garrison had come to the conclusion that those officers or men of Battery "X" who still believed him innocent were idiots. So did the civil authorities; but those were days when the civil authorities of Louisiana commanded less respect from its educated people than did even the military. The police force, like the State, was undergoing a process called reconstruction, which might have been impressive in theory, but was ridiculous in practice. A reward had been offered by business associates of the deceased for the capture and conviction of the assassin. A distant relative of old Lascelles had

come to take charge of the place until Monsieur Philippe should arrive. The latter's address had been found among old Armand's papers, and despatches, *via* Havana, had been sent to him, also letters. Pierre d'Hervilly had taken the weeping widow and little Nin Nin to *bonne maman's* to stay. Alphonse and his woolly-pated mother, true to negro superstitions, had decamped. Nothing would induce them to remain under the roof where foul murder had been done. "De hahnts" was what they were afraid of. And so the old white homestead, though surrounded on every side by curiosity-seekers and prying eyes, was practically deserted. Cram went about his duties with a heavy heart and light aid. Ferry and Pierce both commanded sections now, as Doyle remained in close arrest and "Pills the Less" in close attendance. Something was utterly wrong with the fellow. Mrs. Doyle had not again ventured to show her red nose within the limits of the "barx," as she called them, a hint from Braxton having proved sufficient; but that she was ever scouting the pickets no one could doubt. Morn, noon, and night she prowled about the neighborhood, employing the "byes," so she termed such stray sheep in army blue as a dhrop of Anatole's best would tempt, to carry scrawling notes to Jim, one of which, falling with its postman by the wayside and turned over by the guard to Captain Cram for transmittal, was addressed to Mister Loot'nt James Doyle, Lite Bothery X, Jaxun Barx, and brought the only laughter to his lips the big horse-artilleryman had known for nearly a week. Her customary Mercury, Dawson, had vanished from sight, dropped, with many another and often a better man, as a deserter.

Over at Waring's abandoned quarters the shades were drawn and the green *jalousies* bolted. Pierce stole in each day to see that everything, even to the augmented heap of letters, was undisturbed, and Ananias drooped in the court below and refused to be comforted. Cram had duly notified Waring's relatives, now living in New York, of his strange and sudden disappearance, but made no mention of the cloud of suspicion which had surrounded his name. Meantime, some legal friends of the family were overhauling the Lascelles papers, and a dark-complexioned, thick-set, active little civilian was making frequent trips between department head-quarters and barracks. At the former he compared notes with Lieutenant Reynolds, and at the latter with Braxton and Cram. The last interview Mr. Allerton had before leaving with his family for the North was with this same lively party, the detective who joined them that night at the St. Charles, and Allerton, being a man of much substance, had tapped his pocket-book significantly.

"The difficulty just now is in having a talk with the widow," said this official to Cram and Reynolds, whom he had met by appointment on the Thursday following the eventful Saturday of Braxton's "combined" review. "She is too much prostrated. I've simply got to wait awhile, and meantime go about this other affair. Is there no way in which you can see her?"

Cram relapsed into a brown study. Reynolds was poring over the note written to Braxton and comparing it with one he held in his

hand,—an old one, and one that told an old, old story. "I know you'll say I have no right to ask this," it read, "but you're a gentleman, and I'm a friendless woman deserted by a worthless husband. My own people are ruined by the war, but even if they had money they wouldn't send any to me, for I offended them all by marrying a Yankee officer. God knows I am punished enough for that. But I was so young and innocent when he courted me. I ought to of left—I would of left him as soon as I found out how good-for-nothing he really was, only I was so much in love I couldn't. I was fastenated, I suppose. Now I've sold everything, but if you'll only lend me fifty dollars I'll work my fingers to the bone until I pay it. For the old home's sake, please do."

"It's the same hand,—the same woman, Cram, beyond a doubt. She bled Waring for the old home's sake the first winter he was in the South. He told me all about it two years ago in Washington, when we heard of her the second time. Now she's followed him over here, or got here first, tried the same game probably, met with a refusal, and this anonymous note is her revenge. The man she married was a crack-brained weakling who got into the army the fag end of the war, fell in love with her pretty face, married her, then they quarrelled, and he drank himself into a muddle-head. She ran him into debt; then he gambled away government funds, bolted, was caught, and would have been tried and sent to jail, but some powerful relative saved him that, and simply had him dropped;—never heard of him again. She was about a month grass-widowed when Waring came on his first duty there. He had an uncongenial lot of brother officers for a two-company post, and really had known of this girl and her people before the war, and she appealed to him, first for sympathy and help, then charity, then blackmail, I reckon, from which his fever saved him. Then she struck some quartermaster or other and lived off him for a while; drifted over here, and no sooner did he arrive, all ignorant of her presence in or around New Orleans, than she began pestering him again. When he turned a deaf ear, she probably threatened, and then came these anonymous missives to you and Braxton. Yours always came by mail, you say. The odd thing about the colonel's—this one, at least—is that it was with his mail, but never came through the post-office."

"That's all very interesting," said the little civilian, dryly, "but what we want is evidence to acquit him and convict somebody else of Lascelles's death. What has this to do with the other?"

"This much: This letter came to Braxton by hand, not by mail,—by hand, probably direct from her. What hand had access to the office the day when the whole command was out at review? Certainly no outsider. The mail is opened and distributed on its arrival at nine o'clock by the chief clerk, or by the sergeant-major, if he happens to be there, though he's generally at guard mount. On this occasion he was out at review. Leary, chief clerk, tells Colonel Braxton he opened and distributed the mail, putting the colonel's on his desk; Root was with him and helped. The third clerk came in later; had been out all night, drinking. His name is Dawson. Dawson goes out again and

gets fuller, and when next brought home is put in hospital under a sentry. Then he hears of the murder, bolts, and isn't heard from since, except as the man who helped Mrs. Doyle to get her husband home. *He* is the fellow who brought that note. He knew something of its contents, for the murder terrified him, and he ran away. Find his trail, and you strike that of the woman who wrote these."

"By the Lord, lieutenant, if you'll quit the army and take my place you'll make a name and a fortune."

"And if you'll quit your place and take mine you'll get your *coup de grâce* in some picayune Indian fight and be forgotten. So stay where you are; but find Dawson, find her, find what they know, and you'll be famous."

IX.

That night, or very early next morning, there was pandemonium at the barracks. It was clear, still, beautiful. A soft April wind was drifting up from the lower coast, laden with the perfume of sweet olive and orange blossoms. Mrs. Cram, with one or two lady friends and a party of officers, had been chatting in low tone upon their gallery until after eleven, but elsewhere about the moonlit quadrangle all was silence when the second relief was posted. Far at the rear of the walled enclosure, where, in deference to the manners and customs of war as observed in the good old days whereof our seniors tell, the sutler's establishment was planted within easy hailing-distance of the guard-house, there was still the sound of modified revelry by night, and poker and whiskey punch had gathered their devotees in the grimy parlors of Mr. Finkbein, and here the belated ones tarried until long after midnight, as most of them were bachelors and had no better halves, as had Doyle, to fetch them home "out of the wet." Cram and his lieutenants, with the exception of Doyle, were never known to patronize this establishment, whatsoever they might do outside. They had separated before midnight, and little Pierce, after his customary peep into Waring's preserves, had closed the door, gone to his own room, to bed and to sleep. Ferry, as battery officer of the day, had made the rounds of the stables and gun-shed about one o'clock, and had encountered Captain Kinsey, of the infantry, coming in from his long tramp through the dew-wet field, returning from the inspection of the sentry-post at the big magazine.

"No news of poor Sam yet, I suppose?" said Kinsey, sadly, as the two came strolling in together through the rear gate.

"Nothing whatever," was Ferry's answer. "We cannot even form a conjecture, unless he, too, has been murdered. Think of there being a warrant out for his arrest,—for him, Sam Waring!"

"Well," said Kinsey, "no other conclusion could be well arrived at, unless that poor brute Doyle did it in a drunken row. Pills says he never saw a man so terror-stricken as he seems to be. He's afraid to leave him, really, and Doyle's afraid to be alone,—thinks the old woman may get in."

"She has no excuse for coming, captain," said Ferry. "When

she told Cram she must see her husband to-day, that she was out of money and starving, the captain surprised her by handing her fifty dollars, which is much more than she'd have got from Doyle. She took it, of course, but that isn't what she wanted. She wants to get at him. She has money enough."

"Yes, that woman's a terror, Ferry. Old Mrs. Murtagh, wife of my quartermaster sergeant, has been in the army twenty years, and says she knew her well,—knew all her people. She comes from a tough lot, and they had a bad reputation in Texas in the old days. Doyle's a totally different man since she turned up, Cram tells me. Hello! here's 'Pills the Less,'" he suddenly exclaimed, as they came opposite the west gate, leading to the hospital. "How's your patient, Doc?"

"Well, he's sleeping at last. He seems worn out. It's the first time I've left him, but I'm used up and want a few hours' sleep. There isn't anything to drink in the room, even if he should wake, and Jim is sleeping or lying there by him."

"Oh, he'll do all right now, I reckon," said the officer of the day, cheerfully. "Go and get your sleep. The old woman can't get at him unless she bribes my sentries or rides the air on a broomstick, like some other old witches I've read of. Ferry sleeps in the adjoining room, anyhow, so he can look out for her. Good-night, Doc." And so, on they went, glancing upward at the dim light just showing through the window-blinds in the gable end of Doyle's quarters, and halting at the foot of the stairs.

"Come over and have a pipe with me, Ferry," said the captain. "It's too beautiful a night to turn in. I want to talk to you about Waring, anyhow. This thing weighs on my mind."

"Done with you, for an hour, anyhow!" said Ferry. "Just wait a minute till I run up and get my baccy."

Presently down came the young fellow again, meerschaum in hand, the moonlight glinting on his slender figure, so trim and jaunty in the battery dress. Kinsey looked him over with a smile of soldierly approval and a whimsical comment on the contrast between the appearance of this young artillery sprig and that of his own stout personality, clad as he was in a bulging blue flannel sack-coat, only distinguishable in cut and style from civilian garb by its having brass buttons and a pair of tarnished old shoulder-straps. Ferry was a swell. His shell jacket fitted like wax. The Russian shoulder-knots of twisted gold were of the handsomest make. The riding-breeches, top-boots, and spurs were such that even Waring could not criticise. His sabre gleamed in the moonbeams, and Kinsey's old leather-covered sword looked dingy by contrast. His belt fitted trim and taut, and was polished as his boot-tops; Kinsey's sank down over the left hip, and was worn brown. The sash Ferry sported as battery officer of the day was draped, West Point fashion, over the shoulder and around the waist, and accurately knotted and looped; Kinsey's old war-worn crimson net was slung higgledy-piggledy over his broad chest.

"What swells you fellows are, Ferry!" he said, laughingly, as the youngster came dancing down. "Even old Doyle gets out here in his

scarlet plume occasionally and puts us doughboys to shame. What's the use in trying to make such a rig as ours look soldierly? If it were not for the brass buttons our coats would make us look like parsons and our hats like monkeys. As for this undress, all that can be said in its favor is, you can't spoil it even by sleeping out on the levee in it, as I am sometimes tempted to do. Let's go out there now."

It was perhaps quarter of two when they took their seats on the wooden bench under the trees, and, lighting their pipes, gazed out over the broad sweeping flood of the Mississippi, gleaming like a silvered shield in the moonlight. Far across at the opposite shore the low line of orange-groves and plantation houses and quarters was merged in one long streak of gloom, relieved only at intervals by twinkling light. Farther up-stream, like dozing sea-dogs, the fleet of monitors lay moored along the bank, with the masts and roofs of Algiers dimly outlined against the crescent sweep of lights that marked the levee of the great Southern metropolis, still prostrate from the savage buffeting of the war, yet so soon to rouse from lethargy, resume her sway, and, stretching forth her arms, to draw once again to her bosom the wealth and tribute, tenfold augmented, of the very heart of the nation, until, mistress of the commerce of a score of States, she should rival even New York in the volume of her trade. Below them, away to the east towards English Turn, rolled the tawny flood, each ripple and eddy and swirling pool crested with silver,—the twinkling lights at Chalmette barely distinguishable from dim, low-hanging stars. Midway the black hulk of some big ocean voyager was forging slowly, steadily towards them, the red light of the port side already obscured, the white and green growing with every minute more and more distinct, and, save the faint rustle of the leaves overhead, murmuring under the touch of the soft, southerly night wind, the splash of wavelet against the wooden pier, and the measured foot-fall of the sentry on the flagstone walk in front of the sally-port, not a sound was to be heard.

For a while they smoked in silence, enjoying the beauty of the night, though each was thinking only of the storm that swept over the scene the Sunday previous and of the tragedy that was borne upon its wings. At last Kinsey shook himself together.

"Ferry, sometimes I come out here for a quiet smoke and think. Did it ever occur to you what a fearful force, what illimitable power, there is sweeping by us here night after night with never a sound?"

"Oh, you mean the Mississipp," said Ferry, flippantly. "It would be a case of mops and brooms, I fancy, if she were to bust through the bank and sweep us out into the swamps."

"Exactly! that's in case she broke loose, as you say; but even when in the shafts, as she is now, between the levees, how long would it take her to sweep a fellow from here out into the gulf, providing nothing interposed to stop him?"

"Matter of simple mathematical calculation," said Ferry, practically. "They say it's an eight-mile current easy out there in the middle where she's booming. Look at that barrel scoting down yonder. Now, I'd lay a fiver I could cut loose from here at reveille

and shoot the passes before taps and never pull a stroke. It's less than eighty miles down to the forts."

"Well, then, a skiff like that that old Anatole's blaspheming about losing wouldn't take very long to ride over that route, would it?" said Kinsey, reflectively.

"No, not if allowed to slide. But somebody'd be sure to put out and haul it in as a prize,—flotsam and what-you-may-call-'em. You see these old niggers all along here with their skiffs tacking on to every bit of drift-wood that's worth having."

"But, Ferry, do you think they'd venture out in such a storm as Sunday last?—think anything could live in it short of a decked ship?"

"No, probably not. Certainly not Anatole's boat."

"Well, that's just what I'm afraid of, and what Cram and Reynolds dread."

"Do they? Well, so far as that storm's concerned, it would have blown it down-stream until it came to the big bend below here to the east. Then, by rights, it ought to have blown against the left bank. But every inch of it has been scouted all the way to quarantine. The whole river was filled with drift, though, and it might have been wedged in a lot of logs and swept out anyhow. Splendid ship, that! Who is she, do you suppose?"

The great black hull with its lofty tracery of masts and spars was now just about opposite the barracks, slowly and majestically ascending the stream.

"One of those big British freight steamers that moor there below the French Market, I reckon. They seldom come up at night unless it's in the full of the moon, and even then they move with the utmost caution. See, she's slowing up now."

"Hello! Listen! What's that?" exclaimed Ferry, starting to his feet.

A distant, muffled cry. A distant shot. The sentry at the sally-port dashed through the echoing vault, then bang! came the loud roar of his piece, followed by the yell of—

"Fire! fire! *The guard!*"

With one spring Ferry was down the levee and darted like a deer across the road, Kinsey lumbering heavily after. Even as he sped through the stone-flagged way, the hoarse roar of the drum at the guard-house, followed instantly by the blare of the bugle from the battery quarters, sounded the stirring alarm. A shrill, agonized female voice was madly screaming for help. Guards and sentries were rushing to the scene, and flames were bursting from the front window of Doyle's quarters. Swift though Ferry ran, others were closer to the spot. Half a dozen active young soldiers, members of the infantry guard, had sprung to the rescue. When Ferry dashed up to the gallery he was just in time to stumble over a writhing and prostrate form, to help extinguish the blazing clothing of another, to seize his water-bucket and douse its contents over a third,—one yelling, the others stupefied by smoke—or something. In less time than it takes to tell it, daring fellows had ripped down the blazing shades and shutters,

tossed them to the parade beneath, dumped a heap of soaked and smoking bedding out of the rear windows, splashed a few bucketfuls of water about the reeking room, and the fire was out. But the doctors were working their best to bring back the spark of life to two senseless forms, and to still the shrieks of agony that burst from the seared and blistered lips of Bridget Doyle.

While willing hands bore these scorched semblances of humanity to neighboring rooms and tender-hearted women hurried to add their ministering touch, and old Braxton ordered the excited garrison back to quarters and bed, he, with Cram and Kinsey and Ferry, made prompt examination of the premises. On the table two whiskey-bottles, one empty, one nearly full, that Dr. Potts declared were not there when he left at one. On the mantel a phial of chloroform, which was also not there before. But a towel soaked with the stifling contents lay on the floor by Jim's rude pallet, and a handkerchief half soaked, half consumed, was on the chair which had stood by the bedside among the fragments of an overturned kerosene lamp.

A quick examination of the patients showed that Jim, the negro, had been chloroformed and was not burned at all, that Doyle was severely burned and had probably inhaled flames, and that the woman was crazed with drink, terror, and burns combined. It took the efforts of two or three men and the influence of powerful opiates to quiet her. Taxed with negligence or complicity on the part of the sentry, the sergeant of the guard repudiated the idea, and assured Colonel Braxton that it was an easy matter for any one to get either in or out of the garrison without encountering the sentry, and, taking his lantern, led the way out to the hospital grounds by a winding foot-path among the trees to a point in the high white picket fence where two slats had been shoved aside. Any one coming along the street without could pass far beyond the ken of the sentry at the west gate, and slip in with the utmost ease, and once inside, all that was necessary was to dodge possible reliefs and patrols. No sentry was posted at the gate through the wall that separated the garrison proper from the hospital grounds. Asked why he had not reported this, the sergeant smiled and said there were a dozen others just as convenient, so what was the use? He did not say, however, that he and his fellows had recourse to them night after night.

It was three o'clock when the officers' families fairly got settled down again and back to their beds, and the silence of night once more reigned over Jackson Barracks. One would suppose that such a scene of terror and excitement was enough, and that now the trembling, frightened women might be allowed to sleep in peace; but it was not to be. Hardly had one of their number closed her eyes, hardly had all the flickering lights, save those at the hospital and guard-house, been downed again, when the strained nerves of the occupants of the officers' quadrangle were jumped into mad jangling once more and all the barracks aroused a second time, and this, too, by a woman's shriek of horror.

Mrs. Conroy, a delicate, fragile little body, wife of a junior lieutenant of infantry occupying a set of quarters in the same building

with, but at the opposite end from, Pierce and Waring, was found lying senseless at the head of the gallery stairs.

When revived, amid tears and tremblings and incoherent exclamations she declared that she had gone down to the big ice-chest on the ground-floor to get some milk for her nervous and frightened child and was hurrying noiselessly up the stairs again,—the only means of communication between the first and second floors,—when, face to face, in front of his door, she came upon Mr. Waring, or his ghost; that his eyes were fixed and glassy; that he did not seem to see her even when he spoke, for speak he did. His voice sounded like a moan of anguish, she said, but the words were distinct: "Where is my knife? Who has taken my knife?"

And then little Pierce, who had helped to raise and carry the stricken woman to her room, suddenly darted out on the gallery and ran along to the door he had closed four hours earlier. It was open. Striking a match, he hurried through into the chamber beyond, and there, face downward upon the bed, lay his friend and comrade Waring, moaning like one in the delirium of fever.

X.

Lieutenant Reynolds was seated at his desk at department headquarters about nine o'clock that morning when an orderly in light-battery dress dismounted at the banquettes and came up the stairs three at a jump. "Captain Cram's compliments, sir, and this is immediate," he reported, as he held forth a note. Reynolds tore it open, read it hastily through, then said, "Go and fetch me a cab quick as you can," and disappeared in the general's room. Half an hour later he was spinning down the levee towards the French Market, and before ten o'clock was seated in the captain's cabin of the big British steamer *Ambassador*, which had arrived at her moorings during the night. Cram and Kinsey were already there, and to them the skipper was telling his story.

Off the Tortugas, just about as they had shaped their course for the Belize, they were hailed by the little steamer *Tampa*, bound from New Orleans to Havana. The sea was calm, and a boat put off from the *Tampa* and came alongside, and presently a gentleman was assisted aboard. He seemed weak from illness, but explained that he was Lieutenant Waring, of the United States Artillery, had been accidentally carried off to sea, and the *Ambassador* was the first inward-bound ship they had sighted since crossing the bar. He would be most thankful for a passage back to New Orleans. Captain Baird had welcomed him with the heartiness of the British tar, and made him at home in his cabin. The lieutenant was evidently far from well, and seemed somewhat dazed and mentally distressed. He could give no account of his mishap other than that told him by the officers of the *Tampa*, which had lain to when overtaken by the gale on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning when they resumed their course downstream they overhauled a light skiff and were surprised to find a man

aboard, drenched and senseless. "The left side of his face was badly bruised and discolored, even when he came to us," said Baird, "and he must have been slugged and robbed, for his watch, his seal-ring, and what little money he had were all gone." The second officer of the Tampa had fitted him out with a clean shirt, and the steward dried his clothing as best he could, but the coat was stained and clotted with blood. Mr. Waring had slept heavily much of the way back until they passed Pilot Town. Then he was up and dressed Thursday afternoon, and seemingly in better spirits, when he picked up a copy of the New Orleans *Picayune* which the pilot had left aboard, and was reading that, when suddenly he started to his feet with an exclamation of amaze, and, when the captain turned to see what was the matter, Waring was ghastly pale and fearfully excited by something he had read. He hid the paper under his coat and sprang up on deck and paced nervously to and fro for hours, and began to grow so ill, apparently, that Captain Baird was much worried. At night he begged to be put ashore at the barracks instead of going on up to town, and Baird had become so troubled about him that he sent his second officer in the gig with him, landed him on the levee opposite the sally-port, and there, thanking them heartily, but declining further assistance, Waring had hurried through the entrance into the barrack square. Mr. Royce, the second officer, said there was considerable excitement, beating of drums and sounding of bugles, at the post, as they rowed towards the shore. He did not learn the cause. Captain Baird was most anxious to learn if the gentleman had safely reached his destination. Cram replied that he had, but in a state bordering on delirium and unable to give any coherent account of himself. He could tell he had been aboard the Ambassador and the Tampa, but that was about all.

And then they told Baird that what Waring probably saw was Wednesday's paper with the details of the inquest on the body of Lascelles and the chain of evidence pointing to himself as the murderer. This caused honest Captain Baird to lay ten to one he wasn't, and five to one he'd never heard of it till he got the paper above Pilot Town. Whereupon all three officers clapped the Briton on the back and shook him by the hand and begged his company to dinner at the barracks and at Moreau's; and then, while Reynolds sped to the police-office and Kinsey back to Colonel Braxton, whom he represented at the interview, Cram remounted, and, followed by the faithful Jeffers, trotted up Rampart Street and sent in his card to Madame Lascelles, and Madame's maid brought back reply that she was still too shocked and stricken to receive visitors. So also did Madame d'Hervilly deny herself, and Cram rode home to Nell.

"It is useless," he said. "She will not see me."

"Then she shall see me," said Mrs. Cram.

And so a second time did Jeffers make the trip to town that day, this time perched with folded arms in the rumble of the pony-phæton.

And while she was gone, the junior doctor was having the liveliest experience of his few years of service. Scorched and burned though she was, Mrs. Doyle's faculties seemed to have returned with renewed

acuteness and force. She demanded to be taken to her husband's side, but the doctor sternly refused. She demanded to be told his condition, and was informed that it was so critical he must not be disturbed, especially by her, who was practically responsible for all his trouble. Then she insisted on knowing whether he was conscious and whether he had asked for a priest, and when informed that Father Foley had already arrived, it required the strength of four men to hold her. She raved like a maniac, and her screams appalled the garrison. But screams and struggles were all in vain. "Pills the Less" sent for his senior, and "Pills the Pitiless" more than ever deserved his name. He sent for a strait-jacket, saw her securely stowed away in that and borne over to a vacant room in the old hospital, set the steward's wife on watch and a sentry at the door, went back to Waring's bedside, where Sam lay tossing in burning fever, murmured his few words of caution to Pierce and Ferry, then hastened back to where poor Doyle was gasping in agony of mind and body, clinging to the hand of the gentle soldier of the cross, gazing piteously into his father confessor's eyes, drinking in his words of exhortation, yet unable to make articulate reply. The flames had done their cruel work. Only in desperate pain could he speak again.

It was nearly dark when Mrs. Cram came driving back to barracks, bringing Mr. Reynolds with her. Her eyes were dilated, her cheeks flushed with excitement, as she sprang from the low phaeton, and, with a murmured "Come to me as soon as you can" to her husband, she sped away up the stairs, leaving him to receive and entertain her passenger.

"I, too, went to see Madame Lascelles late this afternoon," said Reynolds. "I wished to show her this."

It was a copy of a despatch to the chief of police of New Orleans. It stated in effect that Philippe Lascelles had not been seen or heard of around Key West for over two weeks. It was believed that he had gone to Havana.

"Can you get word of this to our friend the detective?" asked Cram.

"I have wired already. He has gone to Georgia. What I hoped to do was to note the effect of this on Madame Lascelles; but she was too ill to see me. Luckily, Mrs. Cram was there, and I sent it up to her. She will tell you. Now I have to see Braxton."

And then came a messenger to ask Cram to join the doctor at Doyle's quarters at once: so he scurried up-stairs to see Nell first and learn her tidings.

"Did I not tell you?" she exclaimed, as he entered the parlor. "Philippe Lascelles was here that very night, and had been seen with his brother at the office on Royal Street twice before this thing happened, and they had trouble about money. Oh, I made her understand. I appealed to her as a woman to do what she could to right Mr. Waring, who was so generally believed to be the guilty man. I told her we had detectives tracing Philippe and would soon find how and when he reached New Orleans. Finally I showed her the despatch that Mr. Reynolds sent up, and at last she broke down, burst into tears, and said

she, too, had learned since the inquest that Philippe was with her husband, and probably was the stranger referred to, that awful night. She even suspected it at the time, for she knew he came not to borrow but to demand money that was rightfully his, and also certain papers that Armand held and that now were gone. It was she who told me of Philippe's having been seen with Armand at the office, but she declared she could not believe that he would kill her husband. I pointed out the fact that Armand had fired two shots from his pistol, apparently, and that no bullet-marks had been found in the room where the quarrel took place, and that if his shots had taken effect on his antagonist he simply could not have been Waring, for though Waring had been bruised and beaten about the head, the doctor said there was no sign of bullet-mark about him anywhere. She recognized the truth of this, but still she said she believed that there was a quarrel or was to be a quarrel between her husband and Mr. Waring. Otherwise I believe her throughout. I believe that, no matter what romance there was about her nursing Philippe and his falling in love with her, she did not encourage him, did not call him here again, was true to her old husband. She is simply possessed with the idea that the quarrel which killed her husband was between himself and Mr. Waring, and that it occurred after Philippe had got his money and papers, and gone."

"W-e-e-ll, Philippe will have a heap to explain when he is found," was Cram's reply. "Now I have to go to Doyle's. He is making some confession, I expect, to the priest."

But Cram never dreamed for an instant what that was to be.

That night poor Doyle's spirit took its flight, and the story of misery he had to tell, partly by scrawling with a pencil, partly by gesture in reply to question, partly in painfully-gasped sentences, a few words at a time, was practically this. Lascelles and his party did indeed leave him at the Pelican when he was so drunk he only vaguely knew what was going on or what had happened in the bar-room where they were drinking, but his wife had told him the whole story. Lascelles wanted more drink,—champagne; the bar-tender wanted to close up. They bought several bottles, however, and had them put in the cab, and Lascelles was gay and singing, and, instead of going directly home, insisted on stopping to make a call on the lady who occupied the upper floor of the house Doyle rented on the levee. Doyle rarely saw her, but she sometimes wrote to Lascelles and got Bridget to take the letters to him. She was setting her cap for the old Frenchman. "We called her Mrs. Dawson." The cabman drove very slowly through the storm as Doyle walked home along with Bridget and some man who was helping, and when they reached the gate there was the cab and Waring in it. The cab-driver was standing by his horse, swearing at the delay and saying he would charge double fare. Doyle had had trouble with his wife for many years, and renewed trouble lately because of two visits Lascelles had paid there, and that evening when she sent for him he was drinking in Waring's room, had been drinking during the day; he dreaded more trouble, and 'twas he who took Waring's knife, and still had it, he said, when he entered

the gate, and no sooner did he see Lascelles at his door than he ordered him to leave. Lascelles refused to go. Doyle knocked him down, and the Frenchman sprang up, swearing vengeance. Lascelles fired two shots, and Doyle struck once,—with the knife,—and there lay Lascelles, dead, before Doyle could know or realize what he was doing. In fact, Doyle never did know. It was what his wife had told him, and life had been a hell to him ever since that woman came back. She had blackmailed him, more or less, ever since he got his commission, because of an old trouble he'd had in Texas.

And this confession was written out for him, signed by Doyle on his dying bed, duly witnessed, and the civil authorities were promptly notified. Bridget Doyle was handed over to the police. Certain detectives out somewhere on the trail of somebody else were telegraphed to come in, and four days later, when the force of the fever was broken and Waring lay weak, languid, but returning to his senses, Cram and the doctor read the confession to their patient, and then started to their feet as he almost sprang from the bed.

"It's an infernal lie!" he weakly cried. "I took that knife from Doyle and kept it. I myself saw Lascelles to his gate, safe and sound."

XI.

The sunshine of an exquisite April morning was shimmering over the Louisiana lowlands as Battery "X" was "hitching in," and Mrs. Cram's pretty pony phaeton came flashing through the garrison gate and reined up in front of the guns. A proud and happy woman was Mrs. Cram, and daintily she gathered the spotless, cream-colored reins and slanted her long English driving-whip at the exact angle prescribed by the vogue of the day. By her side, reclining luxuriously on his pillows, was Sam Waring, now senior first lieutenant of the battery, taking his first airing since his strange illness. Pallid and thin though he was, that young gentleman was evidently capable of appreciating to the fullest extent the devoted attentions of which he had been the object ever since his return. Staunch friend and fervent champion of her husband's most distinguished officer at any time, Mrs. Cram had thrown herself into his cause with a zeal that challenged the admiration even of the men whom she mercilessly snubbed because they had accepted the general verdict that Lascelles had died by Waring's hand. Had they met in the duello as practised in the South in those days, sword to sword, or armed with pistol at twelve paces, she would have shuddered, but maintained that as a soldier and gentleman Waring could not have refused his opponent's challenge, inexcusable though such challenge might have been. But that he could have stooped to vulgar, unregulated fracas, without seconds or the formality of the cartel, first with fists and those women's weapons, nails, then knives or stilettos, as though he were some low dago or Sicilian,—why, that was simply and utterly incredible. None the less she was relieved and rejoiced, as were all Waring's friends, when the full purport of poor Doyle's dying confession was noised abroad. Even

those who were sceptical were now silenced. For four days her comfort and relief had been inexpressible; and then came the hour when, with woe and trouble in his face, her husband returned to her from Waring's bedside with the incomprehensible tidings that he had utterly repudiated Doyle's confession,—had, indeed, said that which could probably only serve to renew the suspicion of his own guilt, or else justify the theory that he was demented.

Though Cram and the doctor warned Waring not to talk, talk he would, to Pierce, to Ferry, to Ananias; and though these three were pledged by Cram to reveal to no one what Waring said, it plunged them in an agony of doubt and misgiving. Day after day had the patient told and re-told the story, and never could cross-questioning shake him in the least. Cram sent for Reynolds and took him into their confidence, and Reynolds heard the story and added his questions, but to no effect. From first to last he remembered every incident up to his parting with Lascelles at his own gateway. After that—nothing.

His story, in brief, was as follows. He was both surprised and concerned, while smoking and chatting with Mr. Allerton in the rotunda of the St. Charles, to see Lascelles with a friend, evidently watching an opportunity of speaking with him. He had noticed about a week previous a marked difference in the old Frenchman's manner, and three days before the tragedy, when calling on his way from town to see Madame and Nin Nin, was informed that they were not at home, and Monsieur himself was the informant; nor did he, as heretofore, invite Waring to enter. Sam was a fellow who detested misunderstanding. Courteously, but positively, he demanded explanation. Lascelles shrugged his shoulders, but gave it. He had heard too much of Monsieur's attentions to Madame his wife, and desired their immediate discontinuance. He must request Monsieur's assurance that he would not again visit Beau Rivage, or else the reparation due a man of honor, etc. "Whereupon," said Waring, "I didn't propose to be outdone in civility, and therefore replied, in the best French I could command, 'Permit me to tender Monsieur—both. Monsieur's friends will find me at the barracks.'"

"All the same," said Waring, "when I found Madame and Nin Nin stuck in the mud I did what I considered the proper thing, and drove them, *coram publico*, to 'bonne maman's,' never letting them see, of course, that there was any row on tap, and so when I saw the old fellow with a keen-looking party alongside I felt sure it meant mischief. I was utterly surprised, therefore, when Lascelles came up with hat off and hand extended, bowing low, praying pardon for the intrusion, but saying he could not defer another instant the desire to express his gratitude the most profound for my extreme courtesy to Madame and his beloved child. He had heard the whole story, and, to my confusion, insisted on going over all the details before Allerton, even to my heroism, as he called it, in knocking down that big bully of a cabman. I was confused, yet couldn't shake him off. He was persistent. He was abject. He begged to meet my friend, to present him, to open champagne and drink eternal friendship. He would

change the name of his *château*—the rotten old rookery—from Beau Rivage to Belle Alliance. He would make this day a *fête* in the calendar of the Lascelles family. And then it began to dawn on me that he had been drinking champagne before he came. I did not catch the name of the other gentleman, a much younger man. He was very ceremonious and polite, but distant. Then, in some way, came up the fact that I had been trying to get a cab to take me back to barracks, and then Lascelles declared that nothing could be more opportune. He had secured a carriage and was just going down with Monsieur. They had *des affaires* to transact at once. He took me aside and said, 'In proof that you accept my *amende*, and in order that I may make to you my personal apologies, you must accept my invitation.' So go with them I did. I was all the time thinking of Cram's mysterious note bidding me return at taps. I couldn't imagine what was up, but I made my best endeavors to get a cab. None was to be had, so I was really thankful for this opportunity. All the way down Lascelles overwhelmed me with civilities, and I could only murmur and protest, and the other party only murmured approbation. He hardly spoke English at all. Then Lascelles insisted on a stop at the Pelican and on bumpers of champagne, and there, as luck would have it, was Doyle,—drunk, as usual, and determined to join the party; and though I endeavored to put him aside, Lascelles would not have it. He insisted on being presented to the comrade of his gallant friend, and in the private room where we went he overwhelmed Doyle with details of our grand reconciliation and with bumper after bumper of Krug. This enabled me to fight shy of the wine, but in ten minutes Doyle was fighting drunk, Lascelles tipsy. The driver came in for his pay, saying he would go no further. They had a row. Lascelles wouldn't pay; called him an Irish thief, and all that. I slipped my last V into the driver's hand and got him out somehow. Monsieur Philippees, or whatever his name was, said he would go out,—he'd get a cab in the neighborhood; and the next thing I knew, Lascelles and Doyle were in a fury of a row. Lascelles said all the Irish were knaves and blackguards and swindlers, and Doyle stumbled around after him. Out came a pistol! Out came a knife! I tripped Doyle and got him into a chair, and was so intent on pacifying him and telling him not to make a fool of himself that I didn't notice anything else. I handled him good-naturedly, got the knife away, and then was amazed to find that he had my own pet paper-cutter. I made them shake hands and make up. It was all a mistake, said Lascelles. But what made it a worse mistake, the old man *would* order more wine, and, with it, brandy. He insisted on celebrating this second grand reconciliation, and then both got drunker, but the tall Frenchman had Lascelles's pistol and I had the knife, and then a cab came, and, though it was storming beastly and I had Ferry's duds on and Larkin's best tile and Pierce's umbrella, we bundled in somehow and drove on down the levee, leaving Doyle in the hands of that Amazon of a wife of his and a couple of doughboys who happened to be around there. Now Lascelles was all hilarity, singing, joking, confidential. Nothing would do but we must stop and call on a lovely woman, a *belle amie*. He

could rely on our discretion, he said, laying his finger on his nose, and looking sly and coquettish, for all the world like some old *roué* of a Frenchman. He must stop and see her and take her some wine. 'Indeed,' he said, mysteriously, 'it is a rendezvous.' Well, I was their guest; I had no money. What could I do? It was then after eleven, I should judge. Monsieur Philippes, or whatever his name was, gave orders to the driver. We pulled up, and then, to my surprise, I found we were at Doyle's. That ended it. I told them they must excuse me. They protested, but of course I couldn't go in there. So they took a couple of bottles apiece and went in the gate, and I settled myself for a nap and got it. I don't know how long I slept, but I was aroused by the devil's own tumult. A shot had been fired. Men and women both were screaming and swearing. Some one suddenly burst into the cab beside me, really pushed from behind, and then away we went through the mud and the rain; and the lightning was flashing now, and presently I could recognize Lascelles, raging. 'Infame! 'Coquin! 'Assassin!' were the mildest terms he was volleying at somebody; and then, recognizing me, he burst into maudlin tears, swore I was his only friend. He had been insulted, abused, denied reparation. Was he hurt? I inquired, and instinctively felt for my knife. It was still there where I'd hid it in the inside pocket of my overcoat. No hurt; not a blow. Did I suppose that he, a Frenchman, would pardon that or leave the spot until satisfaction had been exacted? Then I begged him to be calm and listen to me for a moment. I told him my plight,—that I had given my word to be at barracks that evening; that I had no money left, but I could go no further. Instantly he forgot his woes and became absorbed in my affairs. '*Parole d'honneur!*' he would see that mine was never unsullied. He himself would escort me to the *maison de Capitaine Cram*. He would rejoice to say to that brave ennemi, Behold! here is thy lieutenant, of honor the most unsullied, of courage the most admirable, of heart the most magnanimous. The Lord only knows what he wouldn't have done had we not pulled up at his gate. There I helped him out on the banquette. He was steadied by his row, whatever it had been. He would not let me expose myself—even under Pierce's umbrella. He would not permit me to suffer 'from times so of the dog.' 'You will drive Monsieur to his home and return here for me at once,' he ordered cabby, grasped both my hands with fervent good-night and the explanation that he had much haste, implored pardon for leaving me,—on the morrow he would call and explain everything,—then darted into the gate. We never could have parted on more friendly terms. I stood a moment to see that he safely reached his door, for a light was dimly burning in the hall, then turned to jump into the cab, but it wasn't there. Nothing was there. I jumped from the banquette into a berth aboard some steamer out at sea. They tell me the first thing I asked for was Pierce's umbrella and Larkin's hat."

And this was the story that Waring maintained from first to last. "Pills" ventured a query as to whether the amount of Krug and Clicquot consumed might not have overthrown his mental equipoise. No, Sam declared, he drank very little. "The only bacchanalian thing I did

was to join in a jovial chorus from a new French opera which Lascelles's friend piped up and I had heard in the North :

Oui, buvons, buvons encore !
S'il est un vin qu'on adore
De Paris à Macao,
C'est le Clicquot, c'est le Clicquot."

Asked if he had formed any conjecture as to the identity of the stranger, Sam said no. The name sounded like "Philippes," but he couldn't be sure. But when told that there were rumors to the effect that Lascelles's younger brother had been seen with him twice or thrice of late, and that he had been in exile because, if anything, of a hopeless passion for Madame his sister-in-law, and that his name was Philippe, Waring looked dazed. Then a sudden light, as of newer, fresher memory, flashed up in his eyes. He seemed about to speak, but as suddenly controlled himself and turned his face to the wall. From that time on he was determinedly dumb about the stranger. What roused him to lively interest and conjecture, however, was Cram's query as to whether he had not recognized in the cabman, called in by the stranger, the very one whom he had "knocked endwise" and who had tried to shoot him that morning. "No," said Waring: "the man did not speak at all, that I noticed, and I did not once see his face, he was so bundled up against the storm." But if it was the same party, suggested he, it seemed hardly necessary to look any further in explanation of his own disappearance. Cabby had simply squared matters by knocking him senseless, helping himself to his watch and ring, and turning out his pockets, then hammering him until frightened off, and then, to cover his tracks, setting him afloat in Anatole's boat.

"Perhaps cabby took a hand in the murder, too," suggested Sam, with eager interest. "You say he had disappeared,—gone with his plunder. Now, who else could have taken my knife?"

Then Reynolds had something to tell him: that the "lady" who wrote the anonymous letters, the *belle amie* whom Lascelles proposed to visit, the occupant of the upper floor of "the dove-cot," was none other than the blighted floweret who had appealed to him for aid and sympathy, for fifty dollars at first and later for more, the first year of his army service in the South, "for the sake of the old home." Then Waring grew even more excited and interested. "Pills" put a stop to further developments for a few days. He feared a relapse. But, in spite of "Pills," the developments, like other maladies, thrived. The little detective came down again. He was oddly inquisitive about that *chanson à boire* from "*Fleur de Thé*." Would Mr. Waring hum it for him? And Sam, now sitting up in his parlor, turned to his piano, and with long, slender, fragile-looking fingers rattled a lively prelude and then faintly quavered the rollicking words.

"Odd," said Mr. Pepper, as they had grown to call him, "I heard that sung by a fellow up in Chartres Street two nights hand-running before this thing happened,—a merry cuss, too, with a rather loose hand on his shekels. Lots of people may know it, though, mayn't they?"

"No, indeed, not down here," said Sam. "It only came out in

New York within the last four months, and hasn't been South or West at all, that I know of. What did he look like?"

"Well, what did the feller that was with you look like?"

But here Sam's description grew vague. So Pepper went up to have a beer by himself at the *café chantant* on Chartres Street, and didn't return for nearly a week.

Meantime came this exquisite April morning and Sam's appearance in the pony-phaeton in front of Battery "X." Even the horses seemed to prick up their ears and be glad to see him. Grim old war sergeants rode up to touch their caps and express the hope that they'd soon have the lieutenant in command of the right section again,—“not but what Loot'n't Ferry's doing first-rate, sir,”—and for a few minutes, as his fair charioteer drove him around the battery, in his weak, languid voice, Waring indulged in a little of his own characteristic chaffing:

"I expect you to bring this section up to top notch, Mr. Ferry, as I am constitutionally opposed to any work on my own account. I beg to call your attention, sir, to the fact that it's very bad form to appear with full-dress *schabraque* on your horse when the battery is in fatigue. The red blanket, sir, the red blanket only should be used. Be good enough to stretch your traces there, right caisson. Yes, I thought so, swing trace is twisted. Carelessness, Mr. Ferry, and indifference to duty are things I won't tolerate. Your cheek-strap, too, sir, is an inch too long. Your bit will fall through that horse's mouth. This won't do, sir, not in my section, sir. I'll fine you a box of Partagas if it occurs again."

But the blare of the bugle sounding "attention" announced the presence of the battery commander. Nell whipped up in an instant and whisked her invalid out of the way.

"Good-morning, Captain Cram," said he, as he passed his smiling chief. "I regret to observe, sir, that things have been allowed to run down somewhat in my absence."

"Oh, out with you, you combination of cheek and incapacity, or I'll run you down with the whole battery. Oh! Waring, some gentlemen in a carriage have just stopped at your quarters, all in black, too. Ah, here's the orderly now."

And the card, black-bordered, handed into the phaeton, bore a name which blanched Waring's face:

M. Philippe Lascelles,

N^{lle} Orleans.

"Why, what is it, Waring?" asked Cram, anxiously, bending down from his saddle.

For a moment Waring was silent. Mrs. Cram felt her own hand trembling.

"Can you turn the battery over to Ferry and come with me?" asked the lieutenant.

"Certainly.—Bugler, report to Lieutenant Ferry and tell him I shall have to be absent for a while.—Drive on, Nell."

When, five minutes later, Waring was assisted up the stair-way, Cram towering on his right, the little party came upon a group of strangers,—three gentlemen, one of whom stepped courteously forward, raising his hat in a black-gloved hand. He was of medium height, slender, erect, and soldierly in bearing; his face was dark and oval, his eyes large, deep, and full of light. He spoke mainly in English, but with marked accent, and the voice was soft and melodious.

"I fear I have intrude. Have I the honor to address Lieutenant Waring? I am Philippe Lascelles."

For a moment Waring was too amazed to speak. At last, with brightening face and holding forth his hand, he said,—

"I am most glad to meet you,—to know that it was not you who drove down with us that night."

"Alas, no! I left Armand but that very morning, returning to Havana, thence going to Santiago. It was not until five days ago the news reached me. It is of that stranger I come to ask."

It was an odd council gathered there in Waring's room in the old barracks that April morning while Ferry was drilling the battery to his heart's content and the infantry companies were wearily going over the manual or bayonet exercise. Old Brax had been sent for, and came. Monsieur Lascelles's friends, both, like himself, soldiers of the South, were presented, and for their information Waring's story was again told, with only most delicate allusion to certain incidents which might be considered as reflecting on the character and dignity of the elder brother. And then Philippe told his. True, there had been certain transactions between Armand and himself. He had fully trusted his brother, a man of affairs, with the management of the little inheritance which he, a soldier, had no idea how to handle, and Armand's business had suffered greatly by the war. It was touching to see how in every word the younger strove to conceal the fact that the elder had misapplied the securities and had been practically faithless to his trust. Everything, he declared, had been finally settled as between them that very morning before his return to Havana. Armand had brought to him early all papers remaining in his possession and had paid him what was justly due. He knew, however, that Armand was now greatly embarrassed in his affairs. They had parted with fond embrace, the most affectionate of brothers. But Philippe had been seeing and hearing enough to make him gravely apprehensive as to Armand's future, to know that his business was rapidly going down-hill, that he had been raising money in various ways, speculating, and had fallen into the hands of sharpers, and yet Armand would not admit it, would not consent to accept help or to use his younger brother's property in any

way. "The lawyer," said Philippe, "informed me that Beau Rivage was heavily mortgaged, and it is feared that there will be nothing left for Madame and Nin Nin, though, for that matter, they shall never want." What he had also urged, and he spoke with reluctance here, and owned it only because the detectives told him it was now well known, was that Armand had of late been playing the rôle of *galant homme*, and that the woman in the case had fled. Of all this he felt, he said, bound to speak fully, because in coming here with his witnesses to meet Lieutenant Waring and his friends he had two objects in view. The first was to admit that he had accepted as fact the published reports that Lieutenant Waring was probably his brother's slayer; had hastened back to New Orleans to demand justice or obtain revenge; had here learned from the lawyers and police that there were now other and much more probable theories, having heard only one of which he had cried "Enough," and had come to pray the forgiveness of Mr. Waring for having believed an officer and a gentleman guilty of so foul a crime. Second, he had come to invoke his aid in running down the murderer. Philippe was affected almost to tears.

"There is one question I must beg to ask Monsieur," said Waring, as the two clasped hands. "Is there not still a member of your family who entertains the idea that it was I who killed Armand Lascelles?"

And Philippe was deeply embarrassed.

"Ah, monsieur," he answered, "I could not venture to intrude myself upon a grief so sacred. I have not seen Madame, and who is there who could—who would—tell her of Armand's—" And Philippe broke off abruptly, with despairing shrug, and outward wave of his slender hand.

"Let us try to see that she never does know," said Waring. "These are the men we need to find: the driver of the cab, the stranger whose name sounded so like yours, a tall, swarthy, black-haired, black-eyed fellow with pointed moustache——"

"*C'est lui! c'est bien lui!*" exclaimed Lascelles,—"the very man who insisted on entering the private office where, Armand and I, we close our affairs that morning. His whispered words make my brother all of pale, and yet he go off humming to himself."

"Oh, we'll nail him," said Cram. "Two of the best detectives in the South are on his trail now."

And then came Ananias with a silver tray, champagne, and glasses (from Mrs. Cram), and the conference went on another hour before the guests went off.

"Bless my soul!" said Brax, whose diameter seemed in no wise increased by the quart of Roederer he had swallowed with such gusto,— "bless my soul! and to think I believed that we were going to have a duel with some of those fellows a fortnight or so ago!"

Then entered "Pills" and ordered Waring back to bed. He was sleeping placidly when, late that evening, Reynolds and Cram came tearing up the stair-way, full of great news; but the doctor said not to wake him.

Meantime, how fared it with that bruised reed, the lone widow of the late Lieutenant Doyle? Poor old Jim had been laid away with

military honors under the flag at Chalmette, and his faithful Bridget was spending the days in the public calaboose. Drunk and disorderly was the charge on which she had been arraigned, and, though she declared herself abundantly able to pay her fine twice over, Mr. Pepper had warned the authorities to keep her under lock and key and out of liquor, as her testimony would be of vital importance, if for nothing better than to send her up for perjury. Now she was alternately wheedling, cursing, coaxing, bribing; all to no purpose. The agent of the Lemaitre property had swooped down on the dove-cot and found a beggarly array of empty bottles and a good deal of discarded feminine gear scattered about on both floors. One room in which certain detectives were vastly interested contained the unsavory relics of a late supper. Three or four empty champagne-bottles, some shattered glasses, and, what seemed most to attract them, various stubs of partially-consumed cigarettes, lay about the tables and floor. Adjoining this was the chamber which had been known as Mrs. Dawson's, and this, too, had been thoroughly explored. 'Louette, who had disappeared after Doyle's tragic death, was found not far away, and the police thought it but fair that Mrs. Doyle should not be deprived of the services of her maid. Then came other additions, though confined in other sections of the city. Mr. Pepper wired that the party known as Monsieur Philippes had been run to earth and would reach town with him by train about the same time that another of the force returned from Mobile by boat, bringing a young man known as Dawson and wanted as a deserter, and a very sprightly young lady who appeared to move in a higher sphere of life, but was unquestionably his wife, for the officer could prove their marriage in South Carolina in the spring of '65. As Mr. Pepper expressed it when he reported to Reynolds, "It's almost a full hand, but, for a fact, it's only a bobtail flush. We need that cabman to fill."

"How did you trace Philippes?" asked Reynolds.

"Him? Oh, he was too darned musical. It was—what do you call it?—Flure de Tay that did for him. Why, he's the fellow that raised all the money and most of the h—ll for this old man Lascelles. He'd been sharpening him for years."

"Well, when can we bring this thing to a head?" asked the aide-de-camp.

"*Poco tiempo!* by Saturday, I reckon."

But it came sooner.

Waring was seated one lovely evening in a low reclining chair on Mrs. Cram's broad gallery, sipping contentedly at the fragrant tea she had handed him. The band was playing, and a number of children were chasing about in noisy glee. The men were at supper, the officers, as a rule, at mess. For several minutes the semi-restored invalid had not spoken a word. In one of his customary day-dreams he had been calmly gazing at the shapely white hand of his hostess, "all queenly with its weight of rings."

"Will you permit me to examine those rings a moment?" he said.

"Why, certainly. No, you sit still, Mr. Waring," she replied,

promptly rising, and, pulling them off her fingers, dropped them into his open palm. With the same dreamy expression on his clear-cut, pallid face, he turned them over and over, held them up to the light, finally selected one exquisite gem, and then, half rising, held forth the others. As she took them and still stood beside his chair as though patiently waiting, he glanced up.

"Oh, beg pardon. You want this, I suppose?" and, handing her the dainty teacup, calmly slipped the ring into his waistcoat-pocket and languidly murmured, "Thanks."

"Well, I like that."

"Yes? So do I, rather better than the others."

"May I ask what you purpose doing with my ring?"

"I was just thinking. I've ordered a new Amidon for Larkin, a new ninety-dollar suit for Ferry, and I shall be decidedly poor this month, even if we recover Merton's watch."

"Oh, well, if it's only to pawn one, why not take a diamond?"

"But it isn't."

"What then, pray?"

"Well, again I was just thinking—whether I could find another to match this up in town, or send this one—to her."

"Mr. Waring! *Really?*" And now Mrs. Cram's bright eyes are dancing with eagerness and delight.

For all answer, though his own eyes begin to moisten and swim, he draws from an inner pocket a dainty letter, post-marked from a far, far city to the northeast.

"You *dear* fellow! How can I tell you how glad I am! I haven't dared to ask you of her since we met at Washington, but—oh, my heart has been just full of her since—since this trouble came."

"God bless the trouble! it was that that won her to me at last. I have loved her ever since I first saw her—long years ago."

"Oh! *oh!* OH! if Ned were only here! I'm wild to tell him. I may, mayn't I?"

"Yes, the moment he comes."

But Ned brought a crowd with him when he got back from town a little later. Reynolds was there, and Philippe Lascelles, and Mr. Pepper, and they had a tale to tell that must needs be condensed.

They had all been present by invitation of the civil authorities at a very dramatic affair during the late afternoon,—the final lifting of the veil that hid from public view the "strange, eventful history" of the Lascelles tragedy. Cram was the spokesman by common consent. "With the exception of the Dawsons," said he, "none of the parties implicated knew up to the hour of his or her examination that any one of the others was to appear." Mrs. Dawson, eager to save her own pretty neck, had told her story without reservation. Dawson knew nothing.

The story had been wrung from her piecemeal, but was finally told in full, and in the presence of the officers and civilians indicated. She had married in April, '65, to the scorn of her people, a young Yankee officer attached to the commissary department. She had starved all through the war. She longed for life, luxury, comforts. She had

nothing but her beauty, he nothing but his pay. The extravagances of a month swamped him; the drink and desperation of the next ruined him. He maintained her in luxury at the best hotel only a few weeks, then all of his own and much of Uncle Sam's money was gone. Inspection proved him a thief and embezzler. He fled, and she was abandoned to her own resources. She had none but her beauty and a gift of penmanship which covered the many sins of her orthography. She was given a clerkship, but wanted more money, and took it, blackmailing a quartermaster. She imposed on Waring, but he quickly found her out and absolutely refused afterwards to see her at all. She was piqued and angered, "a woman scorned," but not until he joined Battery "X" did opportunity present itself for revenge. She had secured a room under Mrs. Doyle's reputable roof, to be near the barracks, where she could support herself by writing for Mrs. Doyle and blackmailing those whom she lured, and where she could watch him, and, to her eager delight, she noted and prepared to make much of his attentions to Madame Lascelles. Incidentally, too, she might inveigle the susceptible Lascelles himself, on the principle that there's no fool like an old fool. Mrs. Doyle lent herself eagerly to the scheme. The letters began to pass to and fro again. Lascelles was fool enough to answer, and when, all on a sudden, Mrs. Doyle's "long-missing relative," as she called him, turned up, a pensioner on her charity, it was through the united efforts of the two women he got a situation as cab-driver at the stable up at the eastern skirt of the town. Dawson had enlisted to keep from starving, and, though she had no use for him as a husband, he would do to fetch and carry, and he dare not disobey. Twice when Doyle was battery officer of the day did this strangely-assorted pair of women entertain Lascelles at supper and fleece him out of what money he had. Then came Philippes with Lascelles in Mike's cab, as luck would have it, but they could not fleece Philippes. Old Lascelles was rapidly succumbing to Nita's fascinations when came the night of the terrible storm. Mike had got to drinking, and was laid low by the lieutenant. Mike and Bridget both vowed vengeance. But meantime Doyle himself had got wind of something that was going on, and he and his tyrant had a fearful row. He commanded her never to allow a man inside the premises when he was away, and, though brought home drunk that awful night, furiously ordered the Frenchman out, and might have assaulted them had not Bridget lassoed him with a chloroformed towel. That was the last he knew until another day. Lascelles, Philippes, and she, Mrs. Dawson, had already drunk a bottle of champagne when interrupted by Doyle's coming. Lascelles was tipsy, had snatched his pistol and fired a shot to frighten Doyle, but had only enraged him, and then he had to run for his cab. He was bundled in and Doyle disposed of. It was only three blocks down to Beau Rivage, and thither Mike drove them in all the storm. She did not know at the time of Waring's being in the cab. In less than fifteen minutes Mike was back and called excitedly for Bridget; had a hurried consultation with her; she seized a waterproof and ran out with him, but darted back and took the bottle of chloroform she had used on her husband,

now lying limp and senseless on a sofa below, and then she disappeared. When half an hour passed and Lascelles failed to return with them, bringing certain papers of which he'd been speaking to Philippes, the latter declared there must be something wrong, and went out to reconnoitre despite the storm. He could see nothing. It was after midnight when Mrs. Doyle came rushing in, gasping, all out of breath "along of the storm," she said. She had been down the levee with Mike to find a cushion and lap-robe he dropped and couldn't afford to lose. They never could have found it at all "but for ould Lascelles lending them a lantern." He wanted Mike to bring down two bottles of champagne he'd left here, but it was storming so that he would not venture again, and Lieutenant Waring, she said, was going to spend the night with Lascelles at Beau Rivage: Mike couldn't drive any further down towards the barracks. Lascelles sent word to Philippes that he'd bring up the papers first thing in the morning, if the storm lulled, and Philippes went out indignant at all the time lost, but Mike swore he'd not drive down again for a fortune. So the Frenchman got into the cab and went up with him to town. The moment he was gone Mrs. Doyle declared she was dead tired, used up, and drank huge goblets of the wine until she reeled off to her room, leaving an apron behind. Then Mrs. Dawson went to her own room, after putting out the lights, and when, two days later, she heard the awful news of the murder, knowing that investigation would follow and she and her sins be brought to light, she fled, for she had enough of his money in her possession, and poor demented Dawson, finding her gone, followed.

Philippes's story corroborated this in every particular. The last he saw of the cab or of the cabman was near the house of the hook-and-ladder company east of the French Market. The driver there said his horse was dead beat and could do no more, so Philippes went into the market, succeeded in getting another cab by paying a big price, slept at Cassidy's, waited all the morning about Lascelles's place, and finally, having to return to the Northeast at once, he took the evening train on the Jackson road and never heard of the murder until ten days after. He was amazed at his arrest.

And then came before his examiners a mere physical wreck,—the shadow of his former self,—caught at the high tide of a career of crime and debauchery, a much less bulky party than the truculent Jehu of Madame Lascelles's cab, yet no less important a witness than that same driver. He was accompanied by a priest. He had been brought hither in an ambulance from the Hôtel-Dieu, where he had been traced several days before and found almost at death's door. His confession was most important of all. He had struck Lieutenant Waring as that officer turned away from Lascelles's gate, intending only to down and then kick and hammer him, but he had struck with a lead-loaded rubber club, and he was horrified to see him drop like one dead. Then he lost his nerve and drove furiously back for Bridget. Together they returned, and found Waring lying there as he had left him on the dripping banquette. "You've killed him, Mike. There's only one thing to do," she said; "take his watch and everything valuable he has, and we'll throw him over on the levee."

She herself took the knife from his overcoat-pocket, lest he should recover suddenly, and then, said the driver, "even as we were bending over him there came a sudden flash of lightning, and there was Lascelles bending over us, demanding to know what it meant. Then like another flash he seemed to realize what was up, sprang back, and drew pistol. He had caught us in the act. There was nothing else to do; we both sprang upon him. He fired, and hit me, but only in the arm, and before he could pull trigger again we both grappled him. I seized his gun, Bridget his throat, but he screamed and fought like a tiger, then wilted all of a sudden. I was scared and helpless, but she had her wits about her, and told me what to do. The lieutenant began to gasp and revive just then, so she soaked the handkerchief in chloroform and placed it over his mouth, and together we lifted him into the cab. Then we raised Lascelles and carried him in and laid him on his sofa, for he had left the door open and the lamp on the table. Bridget had been there before, and knew all about the house. We set the pistol back in his hand, but couldn't make the fingers grasp it. We ransacked the desk and got what money there was, locked and bolted the doors, and climbed out of the side window, under which she dropped the knife among the bushes. 'They'll never suspect us in the world, Mike,' she said. 'It's the lieutenant's knife that did it, and, as he was going to fight him anyhow, he'll get the credit of it all.' Then we drove up the levee, put Waring in Anatole's boat, sculls and all, and shoved him off. 'I'll muzzle Jim,' she said. 'I'll make him believe 'twas he that did it when he was drunk.' She took most of the money, and the watch and ring. She said she could hide them until they'd be needed. Then I drove Philippes up to town until I began to get so sick and faint I could do no more. I turned the cab loose and got away to a house where I knew they'd take care of me, and from there, when my money was gone, they sent me to the hospital, thinking I was dying. I swear to God I never meant to more than get square with the lieutenant. I never struck Lascelles at all; 'twas she who drove the knife into his heart."

Then, exhausted, he was led into an adjoining room, and Mrs. Doyle was marched in, the picture of injured Irish innocence. For ten minutes, with wonderful effrontery and nerve, she denied all personal participation in the crime, and faced her inquisitors with brazen calm. Then the chief quietly turned and signalled. An officer led forward from one side the wreck of a cabman, supported by the priest; a door opened on the other, and, escorted by another policeman, Mrs. Dawson re-entered, holding in her hands outstretched a gingham apron on which were two deep stains the shape and size of a long, straight-bladed, two-edged knife. It was the apron that Bridget Doyle had worn that fatal night. One quick, furtive look at that, one glance at her trembling, shrinking, cowering kinsman, and, with an Irish howl of despair, a loud wail of "Mike, Mike, you've sworn your sister's life away!" she threw herself upon the floor, tearing madly at her hair. And so ended the mystery of Beau Rivage.

There was silence a moment in Cram's pretty parlor when the captain had finished his story. Waring was the first to speak:

"There is one point I wish they'd clear up."

"What's that?" said Cram.

"Who's got Merton's watch?"

"Oh, by Jove! I quite forgot. It's all right, Waring. Anatole's place was 'pulled' last night, and he had her valuables all done up in a box. 'To pay for his boat,' he said."

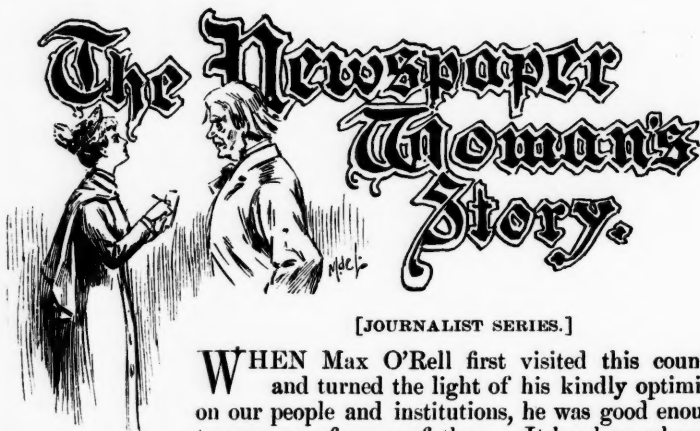
* * * * *

A quarter of a century has passed away since the scarlet plumes of Light Battery "X" were last seen dancing along the levee below New Orleans. Beau Rivage, old and moss-grown at the close of the war, fell into rapid decline after the tragedy of that April night. Heavily mortgaged, the property passed into other hands, but for years never found a tenant. Far and near the negroes spoke of the homestead as haunted, and none of their race could be induced to set foot within its gates. One night the sentry at the guard-house saw sudden light on the westward sky, and then a column of flame. Again the fire-alarm resounded among the echoing walls of the barracks; but when the soldiers reached the scene, a seething ruin was all that was left of the old Southern home. Somebody sent Cram a marked copy of a New Orleans paper, and in their cosy quarters at Fort Hamilton the captain read it aloud to his devoted Nell: "The old house has been vacant, an object of almost superstitious dread to the neighborhood," said the *Times*, "ever since the tragic death of Armand Lascelles in the spring of 1868. In police annals the affair was remarkable because of the extraordinary chain of circumstantial evidence which for a time seemed to fasten the murder upon an officer of the army then stationed at Jackson Barracks, but whose innocence was triumphantly established. Madame Lascelles, it is understood, is now educating her daughter in Paris, whither she removed immediately after her marriage a few months ago to Captain Philippe Lascelles, formerly of the Confederate army, a younger brother of her first husband."

"Well," said Cram, "I'll have to send that to Waring. They're in Vienna by this time, I suppose. Look here, Nell; how was it that when we fellows were fretting about Waring's attentions to Madame, you should have been so serenely superior to it all, even when, as I know, the stories reached you?"

"Ah, Ned, I knew a story worth two of those. He was in love with Natalie Maitland all the time."

THE END.



[JOURNALIST SERIES.]

WHEN Max O'Rell first visited this country and turned the light of his kindly optimism on our people and institutions, he was good enough to approve of some of them. It has been pleasant to notice that he found promise even in the American press, which does not usually appeal to European literary gentlemen who come to our shores in search of material. Max O'Rell paid special tribute to our reporters, and he was probably the first distinguished foreigner to look with wholly admiring eyes upon American newspaper women. He did not write of them at any length, but he lost no social opportunity of assuring them of his distinguished consideration, and of his belief in the possibilities within them. Even a verbal recognition of these possibilities, coming from such a source and at such a time, was highly gratifying to the newspaper women, whose ears were not attuned to such sweet sounds. Toleration, not commendation, was all they dared hope for, and it is very probable that Monsieur Blouet's delicate encouragement, long since forgotten by him perhaps, sustained many of them at a time when stimulating influences were badly needed.

For then, as now, women in journalism were inexperienced enough to doubt themselves. They stood at the door of the sanctums, so to speak, but their invitations to enter were not urgent. Notwithstanding many claims to the contrary, they occupy practically the same position to-day. They are more numerous, and they are further in ; but their tenure of office is distinctly open to discussion. If every woman were taken out of the field the newspapers would go to press at the usual hour. That the American editor ignores this fact and maintains his attitude of quiet resignation to the existing order of things, does great credit to his manliness and sense of justice. It behooves his woman assistant to bear carefully in mind the points which he is kind enough to refrain from mentioning. In many instances she does so, for if she is not an incurable amateur she is beginning to understand what is or should be expected of her. She knows that the newspaper woman of the future must lay the foundation of her own work by training up to

it, and by familiarizing herself with all the details of the "business," as her male associates have done. Then, and not until then, will her position be assured.

In this respect several of the pioneers in the work set an example which too few of their successors have followed. First of them all was Jennie June, who thirty-seven years ago climbed the dingy steps that led to the editor and fame and "a new field for women." More than ten years later "Middy" Morgan took a desk in the *Times* office, and retained it for almost a quarter of a century. Later still, the *Sun* had Mrs. Beattie in its offices, Margaret Sullivan had risen in Chicago, Kate Field was writing editorials for the New York *Herald*, and half a dozen brilliant free-lances were sending their specials all over the country. These women understood their work thoroughly, and as a natural result they were head and shoulders above their fellow-writers at that time; two or three of them hold the same proud position still. Their eventual successors have been rather slow in arriving, but perhaps they may be found in the group of young journalists who have come forward during the past eight or ten years, and who, as intimated above, are making a way not only for themselves but for those who will follow them. The manner in which they perform this work will settle the woman question, so far as journalism is concerned.

A small proportion of these younger women have already achieved the success which attends ability and hard work. We have acknowledged the comparative rarity of such achievement by loudly calling attention to it, and by publishing columns about the writers in our magazines and out-of-town newspapers, accompanying our tributes by alleged portraits which should go far towards reconciling to her lot the ambitious young woman whose stories are all returned. There are other considerations which should comfort the ambitious young woman, and they will be given here with much frankness and with the deductions to which they seem to lead. Back of this success of which she reads there are often disappointments to be met, humiliations to be borne, and obstacles to be overcome which only the heroines of the sketches can explain,—and they, being sensible, will never do so. A number of these obstacles arise from the fact that the workers are women; for the successful journalist is rarely the one who confines herself to so-called "woman's work." There is less of that to be done on the daily newspapers than the average reader supposes, and what there is can be satisfactorily performed by any good man on the staff. So the really capable woman leaves her sex out of the question and writes fashions or police court proceedings with equal facility, but with this difference,—that she is welcomed by the modistes, while to this day the police justices are unable to understand why she is in existence. And a lack of appreciation, even from police court justices, is hard to bear. These facts are mentioned here because we have been giving the ideal journalistic life our exclusive attention in the cheerful stories we have sent abroad. There is a vast difference between what has been accomplished and what is claimed. It cannot be pointed out too soon for the benefit of the ambitious girls whose pathetic little letters are filling our editorial waste-baskets.

It has been loosely estimated that there are several thousand newspaper women in this country. In reality there are less than two hundred and fifty. There is a distinction between newspaper writing and writing for the newspapers, and the young lady who "does a little space-work" in the intervals of her social or business engagements was not considered in the compilation of these statistics. The two hundred and fifty writers who have been considered are newspaper women in the best sense of the words. They hold staff positions on journals of good standing, or they have had experience which fits them for such positions; they have learned to recognize news when they hear it, and they know how to present it to the public in the most attractive form; they can judge of its comparative value and the amount of space it should be given in a newspaper; they can edit their own copy if necessary; they know something about a composing-room, and can distinguish between a form and a piece of type; they have learned why it is not a sheer waste of material to write on but one side of their paper; they know that a newspaper office is not a drawing-room, and that they cannot expect drawing-room manners in it; they have learned that the highest compliment an editor can pay his woman associate is to treat her as if she were a man, promptly reprimanding her for a blunder and giving her a word of praise for good work—if he happens to think of it. Last and most important point of all, these women earn their living with their pens. This is the crucial test. Luck, pluck, and influence may keep one afloat for a few months, but the editors of to-day are not knowingly buying bad copy. If one particular editor be disposed to overlook the charming Miss Blank's little errors of fact and grammar, the copy-readers, the associate editors, and the great power behind the throne will soon throw a search-light upon them which can have but one result. Miss Blank's work must stand on its merits. In no other profession does she have so many and such merciless critics.

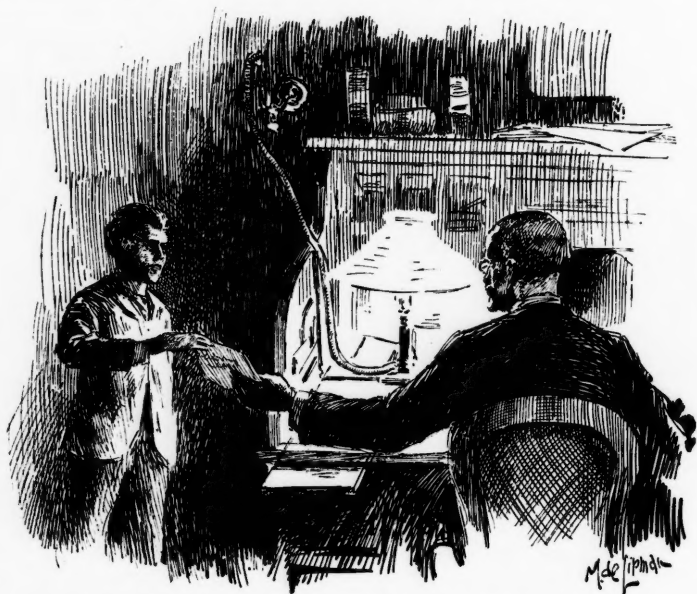
All this, of course, applies to woman as a reporter, the field in which she is becoming most prominent, and in which man has, as usual, an advantage over her. Many men who cannot write are making good livings on the daily newspapers. Perhaps they are willing and able to work twenty hours out of the twenty-four,—an excellent qualification; perhaps they have sources of information which others lack; perhaps they are "men of ideas," or "have the news instinct," which scents a story long before it lifts its head in the path of the average reporter. In any case they earn their salaries, and you will see them sitting at their desks as the seasons pass and as the official heads around them rise and fall. There are various reasons why a woman cannot take the place of such a man—as yet. She lacks the training, the instinct, the strength. Perhaps, too, she lacks the self-confidence, although that is the journalistic armor which, if she be wise, she will select first and wear on the outside. With self-confidence there are other qualifications which she must possess. That she should have a good education and some worldly experience goes without saying. She will also need tact, a cool head, clear judgment, the ability to think and act quickly, a good understanding of human nature, and above all an up-again-and-take-another spirit which no amount of discouragement can break.

She will be tired and disappointed and heart-sick much oftener than even her intimate friends imagine; the good work of one day will be overshadowed by failure on the next, for her record begins anew each morning that she reports for duty, and on that day's work she must stand or fall back. It is the old story of the cat climbing out of the well. Her sex will hinder her one hundred times to once that it helps her; the air-castles she has spent months in erecting may be demolished by a word; her best work will be taken as a matter of course, and anything less than her best as a deliberately-planned and personal injury. If at last a combination of these conditions leads the unfortunate woman to lie down, fold her hands over her tired heart, and conduct a funeral over her own remains, ten to one she will be called upon to write a page story; and of course it must be done at once. The true reporter will be able to resurrect that corpse and write that story.

Olive Schreiner emphasizes this point in her study "Was It Right—Was It Wrong?" The heroine, a hysterical young woman, succeeds in making herself and every other character in the tale profoundly wretched. She is thinking of this "with her lips drawn in at the corners," when a messenger enters and announces that she has just ten minutes in which to finish an article on "The Policy of the Australian Colonies in Favor of Protection." "She finished the article," ends Miss Schreiner, admiringly, and the reader, while he sympathizes deeply with the editor who bought it, admires the author's insight into the exigencies of journalistic life.

The necessity of writing a page story in a few hours, when neither mind nor body was prepared for the strain, confronted the writer of this about two years ago, when Carlyle Harris, the medical student, was arrested for the murder of Helen Potts Harris, his wife. The principals were students in New York City, Harris in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, his young wife in the Comstock Finishing School. They had been married secretly, and the secret had been kept for a year. Then circumstances forced the wife to tell her mother, who immediately demanded that a second ceremony be publicly performed. To this Harris at first objected, but finally yielded, and the date of the second ceremony was fixed. One week before this date the young wife died at school, after a few hours' illness, and with symptoms of morphine-poisoning. The newspapers published brief accounts of her sudden death, with the explanation that she had been taking medicine prescribed by Carlyle Harris, a medical student who occasionally visited her. The coroner's jury examined his prescriptions, which called for quinine capsules. The student was exonerated, the girl was buried, and the matter was forgotten by all except a few friends and the mother, whose suspicions, formed at her daughter's coffin, strengthened daily. Six weeks after Helen's death Mrs. Potts came to New York and laid the case before the district attorney. It was suggested that Harris had substituted morphine for the quinine in the capsules. He was arrested,—and a page story was in order. At six o'clock in the evening, after a hard day's work, the writer was ordered to prepare this story, and to have it finished by midnight. It was to be complete in every detail, beginning with the first meeting of the young couple and

ending with the arrest of Harris that day. On the hypothesis that he was guilty, two columns were to be devoted to speculations as to what his motives could have been. The story was to be rushed into the composing-room as fast as written, and the proofs were to be handled by the managing editor himself. With these general directions, that



THE PROOFS WERE TO BE HANDLED BY THE MANAGING EDITOR HIMSELF.

gentleman went home to dinner, and the writer sat down beside a typewriter operator and began to dictate. Fortunately, she had the facts well in mind, and was interested in the case. She told the story as simply as possible, allowing her readers to shed their own tears, and at half-past twelve the managing editor laid down the last proof with the gracious assurance that it was "all right." The story filled seven and one-half columns in the *World*.

A very different assignment, and one which shows the necessity of strong nerves and good physique as reportorial equipments, was given the writer at another time. The Koch lymph cure was the one topic of interest to the people, and the newspapers teemed with it. In the midst of the excitement one of the editors decided to have a realistic story on the death of a consumptive, as a background for the Koch claims. He therefore ordered the writer to go through the free hospitals, find a victim of consumption, sit down beside that victim's cot, observe every symptom and follow every change until death came, and to write a faithful story of what she had seen. It was not an exhilarating prospect, but she left the office at once, and finally, at six o'clock in the evening, found her case in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's

Island. The physicians and nurses felt reasonably certain that "No. 13, in the phthisis ward, could hardly last until morning."

Into the great unlighted ward the newspaper woman went. It was a very cold December night. By a fortunate chance No. 13's cot was near a window, through which the moonlight streamed. Screens had already been drawn, that the patient might not disturb her forty-seven fellow-inmates of the room, who were also in the last stages of the disease. As the reporter's eyes grew more accustomed to the gloom she could see the outlines of the long cots, and here and there, near her, a head was lifted from the pillow and hollow eyes stared at her curiously. The ruling passion was strong in death. It was seven o'clock when she began her watch in the midst of a silence broken only by the heavy breathing and inarticulate words of her subject and the hourly visits of the nurse, who made the rounds with a lantern. No. 13 died at half-past two in the morning. It had been a long vigil and one not easily forgotten, but the watcher remembers with satisfaction that she assumed the duties of attendant, so far as she was able, and perhaps made easier the end of a life which had evidently known very little human sympathy or tenderness. About one o'clock the dying woman suddenly clutched the reporter's hand, which had been on her pulse, and held it in a death-grip until the end. It could not have been removed without disturbing her, so it was left there, growing stiffer and damper, until it was finally released by the nurse from the dead hand which held it. It was numb to the elbow by that time, and horribly cold and wet.

When the body of No. 13 had been carried away, the reporter's ruling passion asserted itself. Fearing to lose the "atmosphere" of her story if she delayed writing it, she camped out in the corridor between the two phthisis wards and wrote it then and there, fortified



NO. 13'S COT WAS NEAR A WINDOW.

by a good lunch which the nurses had kindly placed on her table. She finished the story at dawn, and rowed back across the river in the gray light of a winter morning, filling her lungs with pure air, and discovering, to her discomfort, that she had underestimated the staying powers of the "atmosphere." It was with her still.

A much more cheerful incident in her experience will, it is hoped, meet the editorial direction that this paper be "personal and reminiscent." She had been sent by the *World* to the Virginia and Tennessee mountains to write special stories about some noted characters of that region. For three weeks she lived on horseback in the heart of these mountains, far out of reach of civilization. She dined exclusively on chicken and corn bread and performed her ablutions in the streams she forded or in the tin basins outside of cabin doors. She was accompanied only by a negro guide. In the daytime she visited the mines and the moonshiners' camps. At night she slept in the cabins of the mountaineers if she was near one, or out in the open air if she was not. She was in many of the districts where family feuds flourish, and she met, in the course of her travels, any number of mountain gentlemen who are living in enforced retirement and whose private graveyards are large and lonely. And yet not once in all this time did she receive a word or look which a brother could have resented had he been with her. The fact that she was a woman and alone was enough. She owned the mountains and she owned the mountaineers. She visited their cabins, played with their babies, rode with their sons, and gave their wives their first intimation that all dresses need not be made in two pieces. During this trip she spent a day and a night with the family of Rev. Joseph Wells, the "natural orator" of the Virginia mountains. The little one-roomed log cabin was almost one hundred years old, and the old minister had lived there as boy and man without the slightest desire for anything different. He had never seen a town or a railroad, he had never heard a musical instrument played upon. But he had preached among the mountaineers for a quarter of a century, and, as he modestly confided to the writer, he had "brung a heap o' sinners tuh th' mourner's bench." Lying on the floor that night before the great fireplace, in which one immense log blazed, the old man told the simple story of his life, while the wild-cats screamed in the woods all round the cabin and the November wind whistled through the chinks between the logs. A page story of this had been ordered, so the newspaper woman jotted down in short-hand much of the mountaineer's recital, dialect and all. It was very nearly her undoing; for the speaker came behind her suddenly and glanced over her shoulder. He had laboriously taught himself to read and write a little, but when he saw the strange stenographic characters he was plainly alarmed, and disposed to regard both them and his guest as uncanny. She explained as well as she could, and he continued his story with many misgivings. Long after the family had gone to sleep (children, adults, and dogs all in the one room, according to the necessities of the case and the primitive customs of the locality), the guest, who lay awake listening to wind and forest sounds, heard the host and his wife discussing her in their corner. When the topic of the "strange

writin' " came up again the voices fell to awed whispers, and it was evident that the old people were very much disturbed in their minds. She sent them the story when it appeared, and with the assistance of State Senator J. B. F. Mills, of Virginia, who was near Big Stone Gap at the time, the mountain preacher read it. She still cherishes the quaint little letter he wrote to her after the great undertaking was completed. It might have been written by a child, if one judged by the spelling and grammar, but the courtesy and hospitality of the mountaineer breathed in every line. He never mentioned the "strange writin'," but he gave her a most urgent invitation to "come an' live with me an' Betsy" if she ever tired of newspaper work in New York.

That time has not come. It is a peculiarity of the work that its slaves are willing slaves, who would not throw off their shackles if they could. Even the failures, and there are many of them, feel the fascination of the life and cling to it with pathetic determination long after hope has departed. It is for their sake and for the sake of those who may follow them that a glimpse of the dark side has been given here. It may help them; it certainly cannot hurt the fortunate ones on whom the sun of success is shining.

As for the writer, she gratefully acknowledges that she has been treated by the American editor, and by her men and women associates, much better than she deserves.

Elizabeth G. Jordan.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

OFT shall heaven's sentries sleep,
 Lodged in cloudy donjon-keep;
 Dark or bright yon starry host,
 Still the Hesper of our coast
 Watches over weltering miles
 Set with treacherous reefy isles.
 When the seaman on black nights
 Has no cheer from heaven's lights,
 He unblamed shall heed this ray
 Constant thrown upon his way.
 Earthly hands the beacon trim,
 But it shall not fail to him.

What, if sailing from afar
 Without grace of moon or star,
 I at length withdraw mine eyes
 From the masked, unmoved skies,
 Turning from the blank above
 Towards the star of Human Love,—
 All the light the night vouchsafes
 To the wild sea's driven waifs!

Edith M. Thomas.

HOPE DEFERRED.

I.

THE wisecracks of Salop did not believe in long engagements, and held it among themselves that, six years having fled, the marriage never would take place. She alone had illimitable faith. There is something pitifully childish, sweet with all the inherent ignorance of innocence, in the divine trust natural to a certain type of womanhood. He would come some day, and meantime Mercy Strathmore's very atmosphere bespoke endurance; it beamed from that steadfast gray eye and breathed from her mobile mouth. Come he would, all unexpectedly, as a fond lover likes to come, to claim his promised bride.

And come he did!

It was like a beam of happiness from out that golden highway spread behind the dark-browed hills,—that same bright path she often longed to tread on aimless tender evenings just like this. The cracked voice of old Marget had announced,—

"If it 'ud na disturb ye, missus, there be a mon to see ye as wunna tak' nay."

Behind the white-capped messenger the visitor had stepped into the well-remembered garden-path between tall borders of raspberry canes sloping sheer to the open window of the neighboring forge. The monotonous beat of the smith's hammer seemed to come forth just as of old,—and yet not. Time effects changes sometimes that visions of yore may strike the heart to still deeper awakening, and wring it with bitterer pain for the rekindled knowledge of lost time that has slipped the grasp and use of the regretting man. Those absent years, with all they had to tell, wrapped him as in some garment of lead, till the dear face he had come to see shone cameo-like in the dull red of the black-smith's fires. The leaden garment dropped in her smile, and six long years erased themselves like lost records.

"God 'a' mercy!" muttered the old woman, and fled precipitately.

Over and over to himself he said, "We parted yesterday: this is to-morrow." She scanned his face, while his heart mocked the distant forge hammer. What did she see? Some things she knew,—and missed; some others she would fain have seen. The change was none the less for being intangible beyond that spirit shock.

He bore her scrutiny but tremulously. "The six years that have furrowed my brow did not pause to lay a trace on yours, Mercy."

She smiled. "And the fortune you went to seek?"

He shook his head.

"I do not regret it. We shall do without. But, John, those six long years all gone,—why did you go at all?"

It was the cry of one permeated with the electric sense of something missed that neither present nor to come could ever again supply: those six long years had drained the absent element from her blood.

The exclamation pierced her listener like a stab from the grim angel himself. A frightful pallor pinched his features.

"Ah, why?" he muttered, clutching at his throat as though to throw off some invisible assailant. "In God's name, Mercy, never ask me that again!"

Surprised she was, but still forbore to question. Perhaps the keenness of her own regret had communicated itself too deeply to him. But what mattered it? The future offered full compensation, if not for the irrevocable past, for the mysteries of the present, at least.



"GOD 'A' MERCY!" MUTTERED THE OLD WOMAN.

"Forget, John. I have little, but it will be enough for both."

"You must keep what is yours always," he said, quickly. "Give me only a little longer, Mercy."

There was no gainsaying this determination. They parted then, but he came again,—came often, as he said he would,—came with the lines of endless harassments upon his face,—came with a soul hungering for her love;—let her white hands smooth away the care, her pure lips banish the hardness from his own, her womanly arms enclose him jealously, and her true heart throb against his, as medicine for its insistent ache.

How womanlike to do a thing that consumes one-half a lifetime with regret, the rest infuses with a subtile joy! Her longing overcame her once. She called him back.

"I am not quite ready to let you go: the common looks so wide

and drear to-night. John, what is your failure to our continued separation? Let us belong to each other."

He dropped on his knees and buried his face in the drapery of her skirt. Like the *avant-coureur* of some impending grief, a great bat flew across the summer sky. She seemed almost to feel its cruel dampening wings. A sudden hunger devoured her faithful woman's heart. She too knelt on the dew-damp garden-path, kissed the hard-wrung tears that forced themselves beneath his lids, and stopped the quivering breath between his trembling lips.

The red light of the forge-fires gleamed out on him like the eye of an avenging deity. He shuddered in the clasp of her arms, pushed the damp hair from his throbbing brow, and went away without a backward look, according to his wont. She watched him go, and felt as if her grief had come.

II.

It was a heavy tread for a woman's that crossed the lonely stretch of common at the close of Salop's busy market-day. Her feet crushed the odorous beds of wild thyme on every little hillock with an exultant sense of trampling out the heart of something, even as her own had been trampled out that day. The far-off gleam of white road towards which she moved stretched into seemingly interminable distance, and the ghostly lime-kilns never fell behind, but journeyed grinning on beside her. At the night she shuddered, but the coming day held a far greater dread.

Six years had left less impress on her than this one, endless day. She had reached his bedside only to find her place supplied by a wife and children. The pretty boy and girl played about his couch, and the delicate, sad-eyed woman fed him with a spoon.

Her lover of six years' standing false to his troth? Married? Was it a nightmare? But his voice, "Annie, my wife, this is an old friend, Mercy Strathmore. Will you not take the children away?"

The words of greeting, and a look from John's wife that plainly said she understood, passed her unheeded, and she knew at last she was alone with him. Could she be dying? Her heart felt suddenly bared within her bosom and thrust naked, throbbing, into bands of iron that crushed it till it pained no more and became heavy like a thing that is lifeless. One clinched hand was placed upon it as her sight travelled to the bed. His face, grown thin and white, was turned appealingly towards her. Appealingly? Bah! Appeal to a woman whose heart was turned to stone!

"Mercy, may God forgive me for bringing you here! I am dying, and I could not go without telling you, so that you may not blame, but pity." A feverish eagerness marked brow and cheek.

"Blame?" she questioned oddly. "I loved you!"

"Because you do, and always will, in earnest of that feeling, Mercy, care for the woman I call wife when I am gone. I am so poor——"

"Love your wife! Heaven knows I could sooner slay her beside your couch for the sin of being yours!"

"Hear me, Mercy," he gasped. But she was gone.

The market-carrier's wagon would not start home for hours, but it stood with empty shafts in the inn-yard. She crept in among a few undisposed couples of live fowl, a basket of butter and eggs, a sack of early kidney potatoes, and crouched there so still that the poultry dozed in the sun.

She did not count the time her own eyes were closed, and looked up to find the wagon slowly dragging homeward over the hilly Salop roads. The red-painted supports of the viaduct bridge glared out beyond



"WILL YOU NOT TAKE THE CHILDREN AWAY?"

Souser's tied-up jaw. He—poor fellow!—nursed chronic face-ache in a purple muffler on market-days. On the brow of the hill he got down at a road-side public house to relieve it, and when they jogged onward again, cooed thick epithets to the stout beasts in his charge.

The fields that smiled in the morning groped out in shadow towards the dark horizon as they rumbled on. Under the same cherry-trees she had plucked at that morning they drove now. A bunch of white-hearts still lay in her pocket. Out they came in her sudden grasp and were flung off into the track of the horses. Souser uttered a heavy Shropshire oath as a couple nipped his nose in their awkward flight and then settled fancifully on the forward harness of one of his patient steeds for the rest of the journey.

The last stop was made. There was the general commotion of shifting seats to drag out a certain hamper. The dairywoman who had climbed the road-side bank that morning for green dock leaves to

lay across her yellow pounds and half-pounds of butter came out for the empty basket and higgled with Souser's mother—that keen market-woman—about the price of butter, till the testy driver whipped up and left the old woman to follow on the trot and hang on like the bare-footed cottage urchins that travelled in their wake that early morning. It was a custom that raised no more comment on the account of the hard old Shropshire woman who caught up from necessity, than on that of the youngsters who found their pleasure in it. The remainder of the journey was accomplished at Souser's highest trot, and where they set her down, Mercy had still the lonely common to cross to reach the distant road and her own cottage hearth.

III.

Then the years went by. The wiseacres of Salop saw their prophecy verified. Mercy Strathmore remained a single woman.

Time had softened the first hard feelings somewhat. She indulged in retrospect to the extent of dreaming about John's children. They would be man and woman grown by this. She would have thanked Heaven for the boy and girl as a legacy, but how could she have taken John's wife,—the woman who had defrauded her of her love?

The sun sank in a broad path of glory behind the orchard hedge, and ragged little cloudlets hovered along the horizon to see the last of it. Under the gnarled apple-trees the sweet stunted "crinkles" had begun to fall. In the fresh, rank grass live stock plodded. Even the pigs nosing contentedly about forgot to grunt their usual disapprobation of late suppers. A brooding atmospherical peace tempers human judgment. It is well so; for the Great Teacher, Nature, knows no half-methods.

"Yet John's wife has every reason to hate me," pursued her thought. "And the children I could love, are they not more hers than his? She looked like a gentlewoman, too. She must be: John called her wife." Conclusive argument! Then where lay the fault? With John? Ah, no: he was her love. Did God make men with many-sided natures always, and most women with only one? And ordering matters thus, did He see what a state of things it brought about? And while her simple woman's soul revolted at the seeming heresy, the new thought stirred, unwilling with the perversity of all new things to be bound within the narrowness of past custom.

She had heard of her once,—that wife of his,—heard of her as a brave mother toiling for her little ones. After all, must not the hurt of the woman who had been wife to him and borne him children be greater than her own? She heard of her as a clever, industrious needle-woman. Poor thing! The blue of her eye must be dimmed over all that fine sewing ere the children had taken their education. She thought of the eyes John loved to kiss stitching microscopic stitches through Heaven knows how thick a curtain of daily sorrow, and God knows how many weary years, till her own comparative ease seemed selfish. The reasoning once arrived at hurt her like a reproach from him she loved. Why should a dead flower that his breath had

withered be to her more dear than a woman who had lain nearer to his breast than she? Should she accept his legacy, and seek out her own? Then the anguish of old days came up to choke the nobler sentiment. Her face was flushed with memories, and her bosom throbbed with the conflict, as the day closed in.

IV.

Life had gone hardly with the little woman John married. But the tale—how old! Young life feeds on old life, and the new branch does not know the tree. The old trunk falls into disuse and decay. But in the well-ordered plan of things there is no waste. John's son turned prodigal and died ere weight of years was added to his sins. John's daughter, in all wifely love and reverence, looked at the mother who slaved to rear her through the calculating prosaic figure of an uninterested husband.



"WHY DO YOU COME TO ME?"

A neglected thing nurtures pride sometimes. John's wife struggled on alone. Youth's flush—so constant had it been—remained yet, stamped on her sunken cheek, and, as if in consolation for the loss of other charms, Time had fixed within her eye and on her face the smile you see to love, but never wear till you have borne the burden with like modesty. She was having her moments of mental hardship in a brief respite from the labor of the day, and wondering how long pride

would back her failing strength that she might still gain the meagre livelihood she seemed to need in common with all God's creatures.

Had some one entered her humble room unannounced? Her dimmed sight just outlined the advancing figure of a woman,—a woman younger than herself,—taller, straighter, of more magnificent proportions,—with the bloom that comes and goes still upon her cheek, but above whose smooth white brow the thick hair that lay coiled shone silver white.

"Who are you?" she asked, faintly, while her womanly instinct divined unerringly the stranger's identity.

"Mercy Strathmore."

"Why do you come to me?" The words were not cold, but betrayed a gentle wonder.

"You knew what I was to him," said Mercy, in a slow, pulsating voice.

"Yes."

"And you hate me?"

"No; only it seemed best, that next morning, that he should lie still. Shame will not for very pity attach itself to the dead."

"Go on. Tell me all."

"That is all there is to tell. He died. I blessed him thus. But had he lived, who knows what I might not have done! I should think you would hate me?"

"I have tried, God knows. But I cannot; for I love him still."

"Then he is more yours than mine," said John's wife. A thrill like the awakening of spring ran through her listener's pulses. She checked it, half ashamed.

"Do not say that. But everything of his is dear to me, and I am all alone. Will you not come home with me, for John's sake?"

And I only know that Mercy's home holds John's wife too, and in the season for its shining the sun shines broadly down upon that little farming valley in Salop. The well-thatched cottage gleams softly into half-worn tones of gray against the sheen of yellow green that lies tenderly all the year upon its orchard grass. The cows come home slowly in the droning summer eves. The old sow would as soon think of failing to present the farm with a good litter in season, as old Marget to take in the wash before dark, lest the gypsies should have come to the common destined to overlook the petty boundaries of hedge and fence on stilts.

The old-fashioned garden blooms on either side the raspberry-bordered path, secure under the watchful eye of the forge. Outside, the dimity-curtained cottage windows gleam diamond-bright among the rose-vines and the ivy. Inside, Time and Circumstance—the two great love-medicines—have been diluted by the dose in the woman's tempered system, till, instead of suffering annihilation, the disease is being fed.

Lillian A. North.

SOME QUEER TRADES.

THERE exist many odd trades concerning which the most absolute ignorance prevails on the part of the public. Some of them have been carried on for generations in obscure corners and only come to light by chance, while others are of recent origin, resulting from the pressure of the struggle for existence. Dickens had a peculiar faculty for discovering these curious callings, and loved to crowd them into his books, but when in "Our Mutual Friend" he described Mr. Venus as an "articulator of human bones" there were some who said he had carried the thing too far, believing that no such business could exist. But, as a matter of fact, there lives in Philadelphia an old Frenchman who has followed this same trade for over a quarter of a century. The sign-board over his door bears the simple legend "M. de Blanque, Parfumerie." He runs this little shop principally as a decoy, for he has found it necessary to ply his queer trade "on the quiet." In a rear room the walls are decorated with skeletons in all sorts of grotesque positions. Four hideous skulls grin from the posts of the bed, and close by stands a skeleton with arms outstretched, doing duty as a clothes-rack, the room being lit by a lamp made of a skull which is suspended from the ceiling with thongs of tanned human hide. When the Knights of Pythias were organized some years ago, the demand for skeletons increased, as they were used to a great extent in the lodge-rooms. De Blanque prospered, as a consequence. The price of skeletons varies according to their degree of hardness and whiteness. The genuine imported article costs anywhere from thirty to thirty-five dollars, and the domestic twenty dollars, but the trade is about lost to this country, because they can set up a skeleton so much cheaper in France. There are old-teeth dealers who sell the product of many aching jaws to these articulators for as much as a dollar a quart. They have often to buy more than this to get a tooth to suit, for a skeleton with a full set of teeth is worth half again its value otherwise.

Jennie Wren, the dolls' dress-maker, another of Dickens's creations, has many living representatives, but their wages are disgracefully mean. One large firm I have in mind pays but twenty-five cents for the gluing of a hundred dozen dolls' arms, the glue being provided by the worker, who thus barely clears fifteen cents. For filling these arms with sawdust, which has also to be provided by the workers, the girls get seventy-five cents a hundred dozen. Those who glue on the dolls' heads, stuff the figures, and sew on the clothes are paid five cents per dozen, so that even the most active cannot easily manage to earn twenty-five cents a day at this occupation. There is a German of my acquaintance living in a Bleecker Street basement whose specialty is making wicker arm-chairs for dolls. He sells them to the wholesalers, and the bulk of the product reaches the public during Christmas week. He receives thirty-six dollars a gross for these chairs, and is able to make about three dozen a day. When I asked him why he

didn't make things for live grown folks, he referred me to a big factory where he was once employed, saying that in big things the manufacturers could undersell him.

So, again, I know of a Frenchman and his wife who came over to New York not long ago and began the manufacture of those chenille monkeys that one sees in toy-stores. The man was a genius in his way. With half a yard of chenille, a needle and thread, and a few black beads for eyes, he would turn out in ten minutes a monkey so life-like that it would deceive a real one. These he peddled about town at prices ranging from five cents to a quarter, and apparently did a good business. He was originally a *chiffonnier*, or rag-picker.

The *chiffonnier's* trade is one of the most curious in Paris, and one of the most characteristic. The industry has suffered considerably from the introduction of ash-barrels, which are regularly emptied every morning, but withal a good deal of rubbish is still thrown into the streets, and the *chiffonnier* may be seen at late hours of the night, lantern in hand, with his basket on his back, and the long hook with which he turns over the refuse. He will turn any refuse to account and make something out of it. Thus, all the rags of good quality are kept for the English market, the French retaining only the inferior. The woollen rags, unravelled and carded, are made into cheap goods; the red trousers of the French army, for instance, are thus turned into caps, which are sold by the thousand in Asia Minor. Silk rags, treated in the same manner, are used for the padding of various articles. Bottles of all kinds and china pots are highly appreciated, being bought from the *chiffonniers* by those who deal in druggists' supplies or to be used for fraudulent imitations. Old play-bills or advertisements are pounded up for pasteboard. Scraps of paper are sold to paper-makers and are made into pulp and again presented to the public in the clean white sheets, while the bones that are thrown daily into the street, after being burned and pulverized, are used for enriching the soil of market-gardens. Old tins are very valuable; often the *chiffonnier* fills them with earth and uses them like bricks to build a wall supporting a hut made of every imaginable refuse, as may be seen by those who have the curiosity to visit the "cités des chiffonniers," where they congregate, encamped like savages. The ingenuity with which the French make something useful out of the most hopeless rubbish is remarkable. They melt old cans, hoop-skirts, and other fruit of the dust-cart, and mould them into window-weights. Even bits of broken glass are useful. The fragments of various colors are mixed together, after having been broken to a suitable size, and are then placed in moulds and fired. A coherent mass is produced which can be dressed and cut into blocks, which are used as artificial marble.

While the rag-picker is a well-known character to all who have traversed the streets of the French capital at night, he has a colleague concerning whom little is said or known,—the "old cork" collector. Old corks, after they have been cleaned and pared, sell for ten cents per hundred. This "profession" is only sufficiently lucrative to maintain a few members, and the average daily gain to each is hardly fifty cents. There are several other distinct classes of *chiffonniers*. Some

make a specialty of picking up cigar-stumps on the floors of cafés. One of these fellows, who died recently, left a fortune of three hundred thousand francs. He had discovered a means of reducing his stumps to ashes, which he sold at a high rate to a chemist, who, after perfuming the ashes, found a ready sale for them as tooth-powder. All gatherers of *magots*, as these stumps are called, however, are not so fortunate as this one: as a rule, their earnings do not exceed fifty cents a day.

Others, again, prowl the streets hunting for old shoe-soles, from which they extract the nails. These, after being polished, are sold to toy-makers, who use them for the eyes of animals, while the leather is macerated and worked into "leather paper," which is used for decorative purposes. So, again, the thousands of sardine-boxes that are thrown away in Paris every month form the basis for an industry which has reached vast proportions. These refuse cans are stamped by machinery into tin soldiers, which are sold so cheaply that the poorest children can possess them; yet, withal, the manufacturer makes a fair profit, which he could not do if he used new materials.

Indeed, some of the queerest professions in the world are to be found flourishing on the banks of the Seine. Who, for instance, would imagine that there is a regular guild of "examiners of eggs," who earn their livelihood by giving opinions as to whether eggs are good or bad?

There is also a special profession of maggot-breeders. This trade is quite remunerative, since all fishermen apply to its members for bait. So, again, there are merchants who breed toads, which they rent to florists, who employ their services for destroying and exterminating snails, slugs, and other vermin. Another odd calling that affords employment to a number of men is that of the professional awakener, who performs the duties of an ambulant alarm-clock. He starts at about three o'clock in the morning on his regular round, provided with a note-book in which are entered the names of his customers and the hours at which they desire to be called, and does not pass on till convinced that he has performed his task, for which he receives two cents a head a day.

A curious and comparatively unknown but thriving business is that of the rat-catcher. The prince of American rat-catchers is Adolph Isaacen, who recently distinguished himself by bagging ninety-seven rats in one night in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building. He was "born into the business," and for the last thirty-five years has kept a quaint little place in Fulton Street, New York. Surrounded by his ferrets, the old man is full of interesting reminiscences, and is always happy when he can tell some of his experiences in the rat-catching trade, which has taken him all over the country from coast to coast. In London there are many professional rat-catchers. While slumming in the East End during a recent visit to London, I chanced to meet one of them who had followed this strange calling for over forty years. He was just about to start on a hunt, and was attired accordingly. He wore a close-fitting peakless skull-cap and an old mud-stained short-skirted coat, his trousers being turned over the knee, while his feet

were protected with ordinary laced boots. There was a thick worsted gauntlet on his right hand, in which he held an old lidless iron saucepan, on the inside of which were fixed two short candles. He also carried a small sack, through the neck of which a piece of circular wire was pushed, thus forming a ready receptacle for captured rats. When rats are scarce these rat-catchers devote their energy to raking over the various collections of rubbish under the drains. Those running under jewellers', watch-case-makers', and gold-refiners' establishments are the choicest collections of the "furringers," as they are termed, but at best it is a very hard crust that falls to the lot of these poor delvers, who risk their lives to obtain a scanty livelihood.

This garbage-raking forms the basis of a regular industry in New York, and the men who follow it are known as "scow-trimmers." They pay the city thousands of dollars monthly for the privilege of raking over the contents of the ash-carts before the garbage is borne out to sea. The men who first undertook to perform this work for the privilege of keeping anything valuable they found in the garbage got a good deal of sympathy from the public for being forced to work at so disgusting a job, but by degrees the profitable nature of the undertaking dawned upon the city politician, and he bid for the contract himself, sub-letting the job to Italians, who do the actual work. There are about three hundred of these laborers, whose daily wages average one dollar each,—making a total of over ninety thousand dollars a year. This and much more the contractor gets back from the rubbish, but to look at the things the "trimmers" save from the scow you wonder they don't let them go with the other dirt. It is estimated that no fewer than fifteen thousand persons derive a living out of what the people of New York throw away. The sweepings of the streets alone support at least five hundred people.

Probably the most perilous and certainly the most unsavory of all these queer professions is that of the "sewer-searchers." There is one man in New York who excels all others in this particular line of business; so that whenever any accident occurs (such as that which took place recently when a maniac jumped into an open sewer in the street), his services are immediately called in by the city.

Comparatively few people in New York know anything about the dog-catchers and their queer calling. They get thirty cents a head for every dog turned into the pound, so that, to them, a dog simply represents six beers running round on four legs. As a rule, these dog-catchers hunt in couples: one watches the cart, generally a ramshackle affair drawn by a broken-down racer, the other catches the dogs. The latter is armed with a long stick, at the end of which is a net. He sneaks up behind the unsuspecting canine, makes a cast with the net, and entangles his victim. When there are half a dozen or more captives in the box the travelling menagerie wends its way poundwards. After a good night's haul the pound is a place worth seeing. Formerly the dogs used to be drowned in a large cage. Now they are asphyxiated. So that every dog has its day. It might be added that the cats have the nights.

A rather peculiar trade which flourishes in London is that of the

cat's-meat men, at whose familiar cry the feline customers emerge from their respective basements with ludicrous promptness, the meat being daintily presented on a skewer. It is said that the London cats, of which there are at present some three hundred and fifty thousand, annually consume five hundred thousand dollars' worth of boiled horse, but this statement, being impossible of verification, may be taken with a grain of salt.

Another curious vocation is that of the men who sit on the London sidewalks drawing pictures on the flags in parti-colored chalk. At night they bring roughly extemporized lanterns to bear on their work, a hat being placed alongside to receive contributions from passers-by. Sometimes they get quite a little money from foreigners who are struck by the novelty of the idea. And as things go, it is an easy enough way to make a living. There is another set of men in London who pick up a precarious living by giving curb-stone recitations. For the small sum of sixpence (collected in advance) they will recite a poem, impressively enough, and then seek another street-corner to repeat the performance.

Not long since I discovered a man in New York who makes a specialty of matching lost buttons. His shop, a dingy little low-ceilinged room, was surrounded by shelves on which were piled boxes of buttons of all sorts and conditions. While I was there a girl came in and asked him if he had any like those on her jacket. He took down several specimens, and presently found one which he sewed on. She paid him ten cents. That is the usual price, though rare buttons sometimes come higher. At regular intervals he goes round collecting buttons among tailors and dress-makers, who save them for him and sell them very cheap. He has a set of regular customers, and they rarely go away without finding exactly what they want.

A rather curious little industry which flourishes on the river front is the sale of second-hand canaries. The birds are purchased after they have lost their voices or contracted some disease, and are dyed until their outward appearance is attractive, but out of a dozen there is not one that is capable of uttering a single note. They are sold at a considerable profit, usually to verdant gentlemen from the suburban districts, or to Italian women who convert them into fortune-telling "Indian birds" and exhibit them on the street-corners of Gotham.

During a ramble in the Italian quarter of New York I once came across a curious concern which does a thriving business. It is an organ-hospital, where hand-organs are doctored and "brought up to date." It was a barn-like room, filled with rows of barrel- and piano-organs, old and new. "Comrades" was being hammered with steel tacks into one, while "Maggie Murphy's Home" was being impressed in the same fashion upon another. Another of the curious institutions of Gotham is a "pet hotel," where families going out of town can lodge their dogs, cats, or birds. The charge for caring for these domestic pets averages anywhere from fifty cents to two dollars a week.

There is a gentleman in the Bowery who makes a specialty of painting over black eyes, and at times he does a thriving business. If you have been out with "the boys" and got into a fight in which your

face is damaged, this artist will disguise all tell-tale marks of dissipation, and thus save you many embarrassing excuses.

I know one man in New York who plies a trade that is decidedly unique. He bought an old dismantled tug-boat that had been sunk, and obtained permission to anchor it in the upper bay off Bedloe's Island. Here this sparrow mariner lives all the year round and turns an honest penny by allowing becalmed schooners and storm-tossed canal-boats to tie up to him for the night, charging so much per hour. In heavy weather his receipts are quite large.

There is another enterprising individual who runs a modern Gretna. Green on the top floor of an office building in Upper Broadway, where eloping couples can be united "by legal contract" without going through the formality and publicity of a church wedding. So, again, there are quite a number of women in the French quarter who act as professional match-makers. They charge three per cent. commission on the marriage portion, which the bridegroom has to pay. There is another set of women in New York who make a business of dusting valuable china and bric-à-brac, while others have a specialty of arranging dinner-tables.

An industry which is not catalogued in the list of trades is that of gray-hair pulling, but quite a few women in New York make their living in this way. A singular occupation for women in London is that of "conversation crammer," whose business it is to coach up ladies for dinner-parties. In the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, in Paris, there is a man who furnishes professional diners-out at a fixed tariff rate. It is to him that superstitious hosts apply at the last moment when they require a fourteenth guest.

There is a human-hair market at Morlons, in France, where girls offer their tresses to the shearer, who goes round every alternate Friday. The scarcest of hair is pure white, and, this being the color for court *coiffures* throughout Europe, the demand for it is on the increase. "Convent hair" is also an article highly prized by the trade. When a young woman takes the veil her hair is cut off and the tresses are sold for the benefit of the convent. As the hair is cut pretty close to the head, the tresses are usually long, and thus "convent hair" has a special value. Most of the false hair, however, which comes upon the market is imported from Canton, where it is taken from the heads of beggars, criminals, and corpses.

As is well known, dog-barbers form an important trade in Paris, and the appearance of the French poodles which are seen about the streets gives evidence of their skill. Shaving corpses is another peculiar branch of the tonsorial art. Yet there are barbers who make a specialty of it, and who earn more than those who shave living persons. I know of a man on Centre Street, in New York, who was once a plain journeyman barber and who had to work fourteen hours a day in order to pay rent and buy food. One day an undertaker in the vicinity had a corpse who needed a shave, and he sent for the barber, who went down and made a beautiful job of it. That was the starting-point. To-day he has more business than he can attend to, and keeps a couple of men whom he calls on when the corpses come too fast.

The echo-destroyer is a specialist who is in demand for halls and churches whose acoustic properties are faulty. He remedies the fault by a scientific stringing of wires. Time was when the professional ghost-hunter was accounted an important personage. This profession has recently been revived, and at least one gentleman finds it sufficiently profitable to pay for the printing of circulars which he has addressed to "landlords, house-agents, and those whom it may concern," in which he states that he "will be pleased to investigate and report upon any reputed haunted house, ascertaining the cause of, and putting a stop to, all seemingly unaccountable shrieks, cries, groans, and spirit-rappings, at the shortest notice." The following advertisement, which I recently cut from a New York daily, suggests another decidedly odd calling: "Unruly and wayward boys disciplined at parents' residence." There is a Chinaman in San Francisco named Moy Hoo, who is employed to seek out and gather together the bones of his deceased countrymen for shipment back to China. In following this curious occupation he travels incessantly from one end of the United States to the other. To parade Broadway in the garb of an Indian with a view to advertising dumb-bells is another curious mode of keeping the wolf from the door. But probably the queerest living advertisement of all is the "Lone Fisherman," who sits on a Fourteenth Street roof from morning until night catching imaginary fish in invisible water.

Another odd way of making a living is that of the man who sits inside the chess automaton at the Eden Musée. There are some people who earn a livelihood by picking up peach-stones and making baskets out of them. Others, again, wash postage-stamps and sell them for new. I know one man in New York who hires out artificial teeth, and another who is a pawn-ticket broker. His method is to attend a sale, buy in goods, and then repawn them. After that he floats the tickets. There is another individual of my acquaintance who earns a neat if most prosaic living by winding clocks in different parts of the city, each day taking a different route. Tea-tasting is a rather queer profession, yet there are about two hundred men in New York who make a living by it. They get from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars a week. The habits of the men are exceedingly curious. So are their offices. To drift into one of these places and find a man sitting half-dreamily at a revolving table and sipping alternately from forty or fifty different cups, as with monotonous and regular movement of the hand he revolves the table, would be a surprise to the average unsuspecting citizen.

Sometimes a curiously-contrived sign will give an out-of-the-way flavor to a commonplace calling. Thus, the name "umbrella hospital" invests parasol-mending with a certain whimsical interest, and the quaint legend over a country cobbler's door, "Soles saved here," does the same for shoe-mending. I remember once seeing a singular announcement over a photograph-gallery. It read, "Misfit photographs for sale." This, the proprietor told me, brought him many customers. Mothers, for example, with little children, often bought pictures of children with long hair, when that of their own had not grown, and sent them to friends at a distance. Brides' photographs, he said, also sold very well.

"Plots of Novels for Sale. Prices Reasonable." So runs a sign in the window of a little shop on a street running off the Strand, which I discovered on my last visit to London. On making inquiries, I found that the occupant of the shop was a paralytic college student, who had conceived the idea of making a living by selling skeletons of stories. The success of this original business is remarkable. The plot-maker drives a paying trade with writers for the cheap papers.

Another curious calling is that of a "scriver." These worthies manufacture the cards for the sham cripples and bogus blind men who infest large cities. London is singularly prolific of these impostors. They mostly emanate from two or three common lodging-houses. The most popular of these, to which I obtained admission, is known as "The Dispensary." It is here that the "scribers" hang out, and an industrious one can live comfortably on his talents.

The professional beggars of Paris have an organ of their own, called the *Journal des Mendicants* ("Beggars' Journal"). It appears twice a week, and is quite a well-managed paper. A recent issue contained, among others, the following curious advertisement: "Wanted to engage, a cripple for a sea-side resort. Good references and a small deposit required." This announcement is not by any means to be regarded as a hoax. The proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses at fashionable watering-places assume that visitors would be disposed to give alms if an opportunity were afforded them, and, as they cannot very well do the begging themselves, they engage professional beggars, to whom they grant permission to solicit alms on their premises, and the beggars in return pay them one-half of their daily receipts. This advertisement had reference to an arrangement of this kind.

This list of queer occupations might be extended *ad infinitum*, but space forbids. These are a few of the more curious callings I have come across in the course of my wanderings: they could be met with only in our own time and in such capitals as London or New York, where the population in general has not the faintest idea how some small part of that population lives.

Charles Robinson.

A ROSE.

A SINGLE rose in yonder ruined bed
 Makes beauty where all beauty else had fled;
 Like love, which, careless of time or death,
 About earth's shattered hopes its tendrils wreathing,
 Blooms in the wilderness, divinely breathing,
 Till all around grows fragrant with its breath.

Florence Earle Coates.

MARIE BURROUGHS.



IN studying the influences that have contributed to lead the world into the conditions which characterize the present century, we find that the drama stands out boldly and is a centre of interest and power; but not until it is transformed from the coldness of the written page into the warmth and glow of action by human interpreters does it reach its legitimate fulfilment and become the most magnetic of arts, the vivid means of instruction, the most popular of pleasures. It is not strange, then, that we value artists who thus appeal to us through a gift heightened by the charm of ideality; neither is it an unreasonable curiosity that

prompts us, when the stage lights are extinguished and the door of the play-house is closed, to follow them into private life.

Marie Burroughs was born in San Francisco. Her father was one of the fortunate seekers after the wealth which the gold-lined State flashed upon the world's notice in 1849 and 1850, and her early life was that of those who are rocked in the cradle of luxury; but destiny had fixed its eye upon her, and financial reverses, with the loss of parental care, at the age of fifteen, forced upon her a sense of responsibility and an eager questioning of her ability to grapple with serious problems.

She sometimes thinks it strange that the theatrical career should have invited her, since this amusement had not been made familiar to her by frequent attendance or home influence; and the guiding of her thoughts in this direction is probably due to Mrs. Romaldo Pacheco, the dramatist. This lady often entertained this juvenile visitor at her house with the reading of her plays, and from the part of critic to the identification of herself with romantic rôles the transition was easy for the young Marie, whose nature was warm and receptive.

Thus advised by this kind friend, and guided in the choice of reading-matter by her mother, a woman of literary tastes, she developed in a wholesome atmosphere of freedom and innocence. In a home filled with the love-light of mother and friend, the future actress uncon-

siciously embraced the principles of the art which has become her life-work. At the age of seventeen, in the house of her uncle, Mr. Nelson Cook, her social life furnished the means to this end by introducing her to Lawrence Barrett, and she resolved to surprise him into a criticism of her ability as a delineator of human passion. The scholarly actor listened to her reading with rapt attention, and was so impressed with her peculiar magnetic force that he immediately wrote a letter of commendation to the proprietor of Palmer's Theatre, urging the engagement of the novice. Mr. Mallory telegraphed his answer, and, almost before she was aware of her own determination in the matter, Miss Burroughs was in New York, and in a few weeks was duly launched as an interpreter of emotional rôles. Now followed in rapid succession her triumphs as leading lady in the plays of "Alpine Roses" (in which she created the part of Irma), "The Rajah," "Partners," "Saints and Sinners," and "Elaine,"—a series of dramas demanding finished and artistic handling of impersonations which exaggerated methods would have destroyed and a less soulful artist rendered stupid. But like a garden of rosebuds these creations stand in theatrical history, each particular flower imperaled with the dew drawn from the well of pure feeling, and radiant with the beauty of color and freshness. Admirers have wished in their enthusiasm to thrust Marie Burroughs into the high seats of fame, classing her with Siddons, Anderson, and Neilson, but she has been content to look upon each stride she has made as an approach only to the greatness which she hopes to achieve later in the legitimate drama.

She has distinguished herself in supporting the eminent English actor E. S. Willard, and in the play of "Judah" is on a level with this artist, who seems by the subtle, penetrating quality of his talent to evoke the most responsive chords of her nature, and to enable her to realize in Vashti Dethic a creation corresponding to his inimitable rôle of Cyrus Blenkarn.

Much is known of the actress, and little of the woman, but sometimes the one is a reflection of the other. Lineally descended from England's two great admirals, Cook and Drake, she may claim the inherited right of conquest; nor has she been denied the crowning glory of a woman's domestic bliss. Her husband is Mr. Louis F. Massen.

Her picture is life-like, lacking only the coloring. Fancy must supply the rich brown tint of the hair, the liquid light of the full blue eyes, and a certain nameless grace that sways the slight, willowy form of Marie Burroughs.

Robert Edgarton.

A ROSE OF THE MIRE.

[LIPPINCOTT'S NOTABLE STORIES.—I.*]

OUTSIDE Robert McNulty's basement grocery a bit of tin bearing dubious white lettering clanked in the arid sweep of November wind:

THIS STORE TO LET.

STOCK AND FIXCHURS

FOR SALE.

The street was narrow, filthy, lined by tottering houses that leaned as if for sympathy in their misery one against another, and by new, noisy tenements, each sheltering a small army of miserables. It was wind-swept to-day, and unusually quiet. The brazen and drunken women and wretched children who were in the habit of gathering about the doors and alley-ways like flies around a garbage-heap had sought shelter from the dry, penetrating cold. Overhead the elevated trains whizzed through the gray air with growing whirr, hissing steam, and clamorous brakes.

Now, as ever, these trains had a fascination for Hannah. Since the sun-baked, July day, four years before, when she had landed at Castle Garden with Toby in her arms, the trains had always seemed like raging enemies as they approached, shrieking and snorting threats of disaster, then clattering above her with voluble, appeasing explanation, and sending back a murmur from the far distance as if offering a very polite apology for having alarmed her.

Hannah was slender, dark and small. Her narrow shoulders, flat chest, and long, thin arms gave her an air of pathetic fragility, though in reality she was strong as one of the little knotted apples whose wholesome sweetness neither frost nor hard knocks can spoil. For she had known both. She lived where the garments of vice brushed her, where sorrow stretched its lean fingers and touched her in passing. But the knowledge, while it had made her girl's heart a woman's, had

* Just now the "short story" is in high favor,—especially the story which paints life "by and large" with a few deft touches of the brush. Every magazine receives many such tales,—more than it has room to print; and most of those which appear, in the rush of modern life, are soon forgotten.

We propose to do something toward the longer remembrance of the best brief tales that can be gathered. In the present number appears "A Rose of the Mire," which will be followed by one short story in each successive issue during the current year. These will then be reprinted in a small volume, and the royalty on the sale of this book will belong to the author of that one of the ten tales which receives the popular verdict.

To determine this choice, our readers are invited to signify each month, by postal card addressed to the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, their opinions as to the merits of the short story in the last issue. Those who thus report as to each of the ten tales, from March to December inclusive, will receive, free of charge, a copy of the collected edition of "Notable Stories."

not stolen the gaze of faith from her soft, Celtic eyes of blue, nor the arch smile from her ruddy mouth.

To-day she was alone in her uncle's basement grocery, listening to the wind. Her hands, as small as a child's, grimy at the knuckles and nails, were clasped around her knees, as she rocked and pensively crooned a street song :

"For she's my Annie,
I'm her Joe,
She's my sweetheart,
I'm her beau."

While she sang, her thoughts were far away. Her dreaming gaze watched the orange light through the glazed windows of the little stove turn the sand upon the floor to gold dust, and she saw pictures there. Now that the store was to be let, her uncle going back to Ireland, a change imminent in her life in more ways than one, she felt a retrospective pleasure in dwelling upon sad memories.

She thought of her Irish home,—a little thatched house in a green glen,—and how when she was only fourteen and Toby a little weakling of two her parents had died there of low fever, developed by the famine. She remembered the debt, helplessness, and the avarice of the stronger which had crushed her, how blankly the poor-house of a wretched Irish parish had stared her in the face, until one glad and glorious morning when lame Rogers the post-master had limped across the road to her with a letter from America.

"Dere Hanna," this wonderful message ran, "I wud lik ye to com out here to New York fer yere me brethers child an i well remimber ye as a babby and i will wellcome ye with a hart and a haf put a little bit of the old gardin sod in a tin box and a bit of thatch from the rufe for old times sak. i hav the fines grocery in the forth ward and i will tak gude care of ye and toby. Yer pasage muney is here with full direckshuns bewar of pickpokets and expectin ye i am yer luving uncle, so no more at prisint. Robert McNulty."

Ah, that letter from the great, unknown America! That letter, a song of hope calling to her. It had been sweet to think that beyond the immeasurable, shuddering sea somebody wanted her.

"An' to think that's four years ago. It seems on'y like las' week to me," Hannah said aloud, and stood up, startled at finding herself in darkness.

A touch of the brogue still clung to her utterance, mixing oddly with the glib word-slurring of the slums.

As she went towards the counter to light the kerosene lamp suspended before a reflector, the door was opened, and in a little whirlwind of dry dust a young man entered. He heard the soft, listless humming in the shadow :

"She's my Annie,
I'm her Joe."

"That you, Hannah?"

Even before the question, tender and imperious, her heart had given a wild leap. The sputtering match fell from her fingers.

"I'm all thumbs," she stammered, with a little nervous laugh. "Sit down, Dan."

"What are yeh doin', anyway?" he asked, going over to her.

"Tryin' to light the lamp. It's so daark, I——"

She could not finish the sentence. He was beside her, his breath upon her hair, his strong hand closing upon her frail shoulder as he passed his arm with a masterful sweep quite around her, holding her to him, the forceful beating of his heart against her ear.

"Y'ain't goin' to light it—not till yeh kiss me. There! An' yeh do love me?—honest, Hannah? I want yeh to say it ag'in."

She nestled her cheek against his muscular throat, her lashes quivered and fell.

"I'd do y for yeh, Dan. An' that's the God's truth," she said.

"Well, yeh couldn't do more'n that," he cried, exultantly, and almost stifled her with kisses before releasing her.

But he stood with his hands in his pockets and let her climb on the counter to light the lamp. It never occurred to him to do otherwise. The instinct of courtesy may sometimes thrive spontaneously in a rude and untutored man as a flower will bloom in uncared-for soil, but it had no place in Dan Morley's nature.

The lamplight showed him a virile young giant, under thirty, a face of rough but vivid animal beauty, full, direct, self-satisfied eyes, a sensuous mouth, that closed with dogged steadfastness over wholesome white teeth. A coat of soiled, fuzzy flannel was buttoned close to his corded neck, his hands were big and red, his step that of a man sure of himself and with a full appreciation of his rights.

Had he ever tried to define love he must have contemplated it from its material side, as a disturbance in his blood that was both appeased and intensified in touching Hannah, that grew to ecstasy when his lips clung to hers. Hannah alone roused in him this feeling, therefore she was to be his wife. They would marry, be fond of each other, "stick by each other;" he would clothe, feed, and shelter her; she would keep his house, attend to his comforts, nurse and rear his children, and be his affectionate, obedient wife until she died.

Marriage meant this. What more? But Dan never wondered if there were something more beyond his narrow understanding. These, however, were his fixed opinions. He was no more conscious of them than of the blood rushing in fervid currents through his big body. They were just as silent, just as vital.

A customer came in. Her fingers gathered a ragged shawl around her chilled and hollowed face. Her expression was one of servile apology, the fixed result of long years' servility and self-effacement. Hannah with nice discrimination helped her select a head of cabbage. It was poked, weighed in the hand, inspected, and paid for while neighborly civilities were exchanged. The sale finished, she sat down before the fire with Dan and looked at him with her faithful, loving eyes.

"I ben promised a berth, Hannah," he said, and complacently filled his pipe.

"Oh, yer not goin' on the force?" she said, with a little gasp.

A gust of laughter shook his frame.

"Ye funny little thing! Well, I guess not. I on'y talked of bein' a cop to tease yeh. No, this job's great. Lean down yer head an' I'll whisper it. Oh, I say, this ain't a make-b'lieve to kiss yeh," as she drew away with a sceptical laugh: "I could do that 'thout any make-b'lieve, I guess. Ain't yeh mine?"

Hannah let him draw her brown head to his shoulder, and listened eagerly.

"I ben promised an engineer's berth on a railroad in Guatemala, where Johnny Dugan is. Every day I'm expectin' it. You an' me, Hannah, down there! Great,—ain't it?" To display his exhilaration he sprang up and pattered his heavily-booted feet upon the sanded floor. It was a fragment of a clog-dance he had vastly admired at a Bowery theatre the night before. "Great,—ain't it?" he said again.

"Will it be soon?" and Hannah's voice had taken another shade that was very nearly sadness.

"Not too soon for us to git spliced an' you to git some duds together. That's what you're meanin', sis, ain't it?"

"I was thinkin' of Toby."

She stood up, and, laying her hands with passionate force on Dan's shoulders, gave a little, shivering sigh.

"He 'way off in Ireland,—me down there. Ain't it jest as if two great hands was stretchin' down from heaven breshin' us away from each other to the opposite ends of the earth, seas an' lands stretchin' in between us? Dan, how kin I part from him?"

"Oh, I thought we settled all that nonsense. Yeh know it's best fer him to go with the old man. He'll be in clover in the old country. I on'y wish I'd had his chance when I wuz a kid."

"Yes, I know. But—I love him. Oh, Dan, I can't tell you how I love little Toby! You don't know."

Dan's eyes narrowed and flashed a little.

"Don't I, though? I guess you do love him,—a blamed sight more'n you do me."



"I GUESS YOU DO LOVE HIM,—A BLAMED SIGHT MORE'N YOU DO ME."

Hannah could not explain. She shook her head, and, looking wistfully at Dan, pushed her fingers tenderly through his thick, low-growing hair.

"It's not like that. It's diff'rent. But—I—jest love him. Sometimes when I see him settin' off fer school, whistlin'—so little, oh, so little, an'—an' weak, but, oh, so brave in his little heart, an', oh, so ready to stan' up fer poor, hunted things, like cats that other boys chase, an' stealin' crackers fer that lame boy next door, I fergive him fer sayin' bad words sometimes an' gittin' into street-fights. D'ye think we can iver go over to Ballinasloe an' see them, Dan? Oh, cud we?"

In the enthusiasm of the question she sank against him and laid her head upon his breast. The door swung open, and a short, bulky figure clattered noisily in.

"Well, now, upon me wurrud, fwat have we here? Moy, moy! Shparkin' ag'in? Dear, dear, Hannah, but you an' Dan do a dale of that?" And the series of exclamations ended in a weak, wheezy laugh as Mr. McNulty struggled out of his coat and into a wrinkled worsted jacket.

"We don't mind bein' guyed, do we, Hannah?" asked Dan, with a flash of his white teeth, as he prepared to say good-night. "But I guess I'll meander, anyway. There's a p'litical meetin' round the corner. Jamsie Duffy's goin' to shoot his jaw off fer Casey the alderman. Couldn't miss that."

Hannah went outside with him and let him snatch a hasty, hearty kiss, the wind blowing her against his breast.

"I wonder where that Toby is. Ef yeh see him, Dan, tell him I'm waitin'."

"All right, Hannah. So long." And with a last, proprietary, flashing glance of devouring love, he was gone.

Hannah tightened the little woollen shawl around her shoulders and stood in the gusty night watching him down the street, her heart beating fast, and feeling his kiss still warm upon her mouth.

At the corner, one of the tinsel-bright liquor palaces that seem mocking the misery they accentuate flung its electric rays across the pavement. The wind-twisted flame of a naphtha torch at an Italian's fruit-stand made a red track across the wan whiteness. And in the commingling of lights a little boy appeared.

He limped wearily, bending forward with hands pressed convulsively to his breast.

"Toby!" was the word that leaped into Hannah's mind, and her heart stirred like a frightened bird. She made a rapid plunge forward and caught him by the shoulder.

"Toby, what's the matter? Look at me. Oh, God, you're hurt—y'are! What's happened to you, Toby?"

He leaned upon her for a moment, breathless, lifting his small, round, freckled face, blanched to a waxen hue, the intense eyes fixed in a pitiful, half-questioning stare.

"Nuthin's the matter. I kin walk. Le' go—see?" And, still gripping his chest, he tottered past her into the basement.

Toby. Child, elf, man in one. A trinity where helplessness, imp-

ishness, and experience were met. His six years had taught him the meaning of life as understood among the poor and the criminal. His moral code might be summed up in three phrases: to love Hannah as he was told he should love God; to take under his especial guardianship all weak and defenceless things; to "keep a stiff upper lip when he was downed."

He was only trying hard to adhere to his code now as he sat there



"TOBY, WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

shivering, his little Irish face, under the shabby moleskin cap, twisted by pain out of its usual drollery, yet trying to "laugh it off."

"I fell off Sampson's grain elevator,—pretty high,—but I guess it ain't nothin', Hanner," he faltered.

As he lifted his eyes, so like her own, a gray shade crept around his lips and he leaped forward with a piercing cry, flung at her feet by the impetus of the sudden, awful pang that wiped out consciousness.

Hannah watched beside his bed that night. A sextette of cats, in various stages of dilapidation, hovered near, their soft, questioning mewling unanswered for the first time since their adoption by Toby, the humane.

It was strange to see him lying there inert, his alertness and monkeyish ways fallen from him, replaced by a new, somnolent dignity. No wonder the cats stared at him with the soft-eyed, puzzled air of sedate philosophers facing a new social theorem. Never had that brain, when wakeful, been so blank of projects before, nor the small scratched hands so quiet.

When at dawn the cold sunlight was shedding a lustre like quick-

silver upon the drifted dust in the back yard, the doctor paid his second visit. He lifted Toby's hot hand, looked once into the spent eyes, and looked away.

The gesture told Hannah the truth, and she grew numb from a grief that was allied to terror.

"It has to be," said her consciousness.

"It must not be!" cried her heart. "It cannot be! He must not die. I will not let him go."

In the narrow basement hall she faced the doctor.

"Doctor, can't yeh keep him? 'Tain't that he's done fer—'tain't



"DOCTOR, CAN'T YEH KEEP HIM?"

that ye've give him up? Oh, keep him! Won't yeh thry? There's sech good stuff in Toby! Yeh don' know—he ain't had a fair show—but I know, an' if ye'll on'y do everything fer him jest as yeh would if he was rich and had everything he wanted. Save him fer me, doctor—oh, do, fer my sake!" And she clung to his arm in the agony of the prayer, her lids half fallen over her fainting eyes.

The doctor was silent a moment, flecking a fancied speck of dust from his coat.

"My dear, I can do no more," was the gentle reply. "Be brave, you poor little thing. The boy was not strong, and the shock was terrible. The injuries were internal and severe. I'm afraid the call has

come, poor child, and all the skill in the world is useless. Two days, three days, a week, maybe; but be prepared for the worst. I'll be back again to-day."

Her hands dropped to her sides. In voiceless anguish she fell against the wall, the clammy cold against her cheek like the chill at her heart. A horrible maze muffled her senses. Life for the moment was suspended for her.

Afar off she seemed at last to hear a voice. It was her uncle's.

"Ye'd better not go near Hannah now, Dan, with any such palaver. Don't I tell you the b'y is dyin'?" And here there was a wheezy, desperate sob. "The priest 'll be here in a minute. Oh, wirra, this day!"

"Well, I'll find out for meself. This here ain't a matter to be made wait. This here is somethin' as has got to be done onct fer all, an' quick," came to her in Dan's positive tones, unusually breathless and husky.

In a blind, miserable way she turned to meet him as he came down the narrow hall.

When he caught her to his heart and kissed her she was conscious of the first sharp dart of pain, and the first tears came in a flood as she pressed her face against the harsh grain of his coat. Ah, Dan was good. He had come to comfort her. He knew it eased a girl's sore heart to be held close, close within protecting arms.

She looked up at him, her eyes in her pain darkened to purplish black. Yes, Dan was good.

"God's goin' to take Toby away, Dan. Little Toby. He'll never see Ballinasloe now. He'll never roide thet donkey 'long be the hawthorn hedges as uncle talked of. Everything 'll be diff'rent, Dan,—except the partin' frum him, an' that—oh, that'll be worse. The ocean won't be between us: it'll be the cold grave."

She fell on her knees, rocking to and fro and helplessly smiting her little, roughened hands together.

"The grave! An' it's cold it'll be fer yeh, Toby. Haven't I kep' yer little feet warm in both me hands, many's the night? Oh, God!"—it was a shrill, haunting cry as if wrung from one in a convulsion of physical anguish,—“couldn't yeh leave him? Couldn't yeh? Couldn't yeh?”



IN VOICELESS ANGUISH SHE FELL AGAINST THE WALL.

Dan looked uncomfortable. The moment was inauspicious for what he had come to say. But matters would be no better if he waited an hour or two, and time was precious.

"I'm awful sorry, Hannah. I'm awful sorry," he muttered, incoherently, wiping away the perspiration which, despite the cold, came out upon his face. "I'm awful sorry I've happened now uv all times. It's jest my cursed luck."

His tone, so different from what she had insensibly expected, made her raise her eyes in mute, sluggish astonishment.

"But luk here. Have yeh got time fer a word about my affairs?—have yeh? I hate to bother yeh now—but I love yeh, Hannah—yeh know that. And love comes foist anyhow, don't it?"



"LOVE COMES FOIST ANYHOW, DON'T IT?"

Love? In her present state of feeling the mere word was cruel. Love? And Toby dying. What did anything in the whole world matter beside that one, crushing fact?—Toby dying?

"Yeh see, it's this way," Dan went on hurriedly in a whisper. "I got that job in Guatemala I told yeh of. Yeh remember? I got it suddint this very mornin'. Besides, I'm to be engineer on the boat that starts to-night. The feller what wuz goin' this trip's got a cut head in a fight on South Street. Yes. So, I'm goin'—sure—to-night."

"To-night." And, listening to the word coming from her lips in a lifeless tone, as she looked past him, he saw it had no meaning for her.

"Hain't yeh got nothin' else to say? I'm glad to get this job, an' all fer you, Hannah—fer you—because I love yeh, an' I want to git yeh married to me, so thet nuthin' can separate us."

A surly jealousy that anything could so engross her thoughts to the exclusion of him maddened him beyond endurance. His narrow, fiery nature was smouldering before the outbreak of a revolt, as he lifted her again into his fierce embrace.

"Don't yeh want to come and see Toby, before yeh go?" she asked, rousing herself from her passive despair. "Yeh'll niver see him ag'in, Dan. Walk sof'ly."

Her little fingers closed upon his wrist, and he saw her lips were dry and white. But the words she spoke were a blow.

Here he was, self-centred, full to the lips of his own schemes, standing on the edge of a new life that meant a complete upheaval of the old one, Hannah to be a part of that life, yet seeming out of his reach and looking at him with strange, indifferent eyes. This was the situation. In his own way he understood it. And the thought that rankled was,—

"An' all becuz uv a sick kid."

Before she could reach the door he grasped her arms and drew her backwards.

"Y'ain't seen what I come fer, Hannah. Yeh don't seem mindin' me at all. I come to speak about our gittin' married. There ain't much time. We go on board to-night. D'ye hear?"

He held her closer and felt an almost cruel desire to hurt her and kiss her at the same time.

"Well, what 'r yeh starin' at so? I ain't got two heads on me."

The questioning gaze turned to one of pain.

"I ain't goin', Dan. Not now, anyway. I thought ye'd know that 'thout any tellin'. Goin'?" she said, prayerfully. "Why, Dan," and her sweet, curled mouth fluttered, "yeh can't mean it! D'yeh think I'm stone or wood? 'Twould be on'y what I'd deserve ef God struck me dead to have sech a thought fer a minute. Toby——"

"Luk here," and Dan seemed choking; "'tain't Toby now. It's me. What ef he is sick? Can't yer uncle take care 'v him? I ain't goin' fer a day or a week. I'm goin' fer all the time—I'm goin' to-night, an' yer place is beside me. It is, I tell yeh," he panted, "ef y'ever meant a word yeh said—and yeh've said lots."

"But Toby's dyin'. You couldn't ask me to leave him, Dan."

She tore herself from his arms, startled, a piteous look in her eyes.

"Then ef he's done fer he'll die anyhow, an' yer stayin' won't help him none," he said, doggedly, his eyes seeming to imprison the points of a flame.

"Oh, Dan, take that back. It hurts me. You to say that!"

"An' you that said you loved me,—would die fer me," came in a hoarse cry from Dan's set lips; "an' now yeh go back on me! I ask yeh ag'in, will yeh come—to-night?"

His knuckles showed like wax against the dark red of his fists, his chest heaved. He towered over Hannah, "his girl," who had always been so gentle, swayed by his slightest wish, facing him now, small,

helpless and hopeless, the strength and quiet encompassing her making his passion seem puerile.

Her answer was only a whisper; she had not strength for more:

"Sence yeh can't see my duty, I'll tell yeh, Dan. I'll stay with Toby to the end."

She turned away, but he seized her arm, and his face was terrible.

"He always came between us; yeh always loved him best,—damn him."

"No—no—no!" her shriek rang out. "Take it back. Take it back."

He repeated the curse.

"Yeh'll live to repent this day; yeh'll repent yer choice. Yeh'll see!" And he was gone.



HANNAH TOTTERED TO HER KNEES.

But in Hannah's superstitious ears that curse was ringing. She shook from head to foot, her mouth fallen. It was with difficulty she reached the door and opened it.

Toby had risen to his elbow, an old and weary cat nestling in the curve of his loosely-falling arm. All the mannishness had fled from his little face. He looked the baby she had cherished through hardship. There was a wild question in his eyes, a prayer for help and refuge; it almost seemed as if he discerned an approaching "something" her eyes could not see.

Hannah tottered to her knees and drew his head to her bosom. She lifted up her stony face, and her silent lips moved rapidly.

The priest entered, and a few moments later, breaking in upon his prayer, the November wind rushing down the hall forced open the door, which swung back as if to admit an invisible visitor who carried away that part of Toby beyond mortal understanding.

In the late afternoon a red bar of the sunset made its way between the chimney-tops into the room where the boy's quiet form was stretched, strangely gaunt and tall under the sheeting. The sunlight met the candle-light encircling him in radiant whiteness. He was like a young monarch enthroned, the centre of a glory he would have marvelled at in life.

They had left Hannah alone with him. She sat beside the bed, her arm flung across this voiceless shell of what she had so dearly loved, her head upon the breast whose coldness was an affront to her passionate grief. In her simple way she was wondering at and resenting the havoc Death makes with almost every known expression of a living face. This tranquil child, his features marked by a mature serenity, the closed eyes sunken, the wet, stiff lashes shadowing the hollowed cheeks, seemed scarcely her Toby at all.

But it was he,—oh, bitterly it was.

She did not hear a knock at the door. The creaking hinges startled her, and she sprang up, meeting Dan's eyes. He had been drinking hard, a thing unusual with him, but was now quite sober, and his face bore the marks of grief. His masterful anger was wholly gone.

"I come to say I wuz wrong, Hannah. I come to take it all back. I'd give ten years o' me life to give yeh Toby ag'in——"

She half raised her hands to her ears in a feeble ineffectual attempt to shut out the sound of his voice speaking that name.

"Don't yeh believe it?" he asked, imploringly; "I would, honest. And will yeh come down to me in Guatemala, when yeh kin—when yeh like? I go to-night—but, oh, Hannah, give me yer promise that yeh'll come—sometime—jest to keep me from goin' straight to the devil. I'll wait fer yeh, no matter how long it is."

A burning sob grew in Hannah's throat. Her eyes were on Toby. There was a mist quivering around the candle-light that to her blurred sight made the dead lips take on a shadowy movement.

"I didn't leave yeh, dear," she said, in a soothing tone, her yearning touch upon the rigid fingers. "An' ef yeh'd lingered in pain fer years yeh know now—don't yeh, darlin'?—that I'd never have left yeh,—oh, never?"

"Won't yeh speak to me, Hannah? Fergive and ferget," Dan said, going toward her with outstretched arms.

Then she looked fully at him, shivering, her eyes dilated.

"Don't touch me!" her voice rang out. "Don't come near me! I know yeh now, Dan Morley. Yeh've said yeh loved me. But no, yeh couldn't love any one but yerself. An' yeh'd have torn me frum my Toby when he wuz dyin': yeh never wanted me to love him. This mornin' yeh cursed him. You that was never as kind to a human bein' as he was to his poor cats,—yeh cursed him. Oh, I hear it yet!—an' I'll always hear it. But God has forgotten it, I know, because I went on me knees and ast him to."

An icy calm followed the burning words. When next she spoke it was in a whisper of dread :

"It's just this. I couldn't touch yer hand ag'in, as long as I live."

Persuasion could not have had less effect upon a stone, and Dan saw it. Between them lay the dead boy.

He went out in hopeless silence. Hannah still held the small, purple-pale hand. The lonely cats pressed against her, as if wondering what the light and silence meant.

Kate Jordan.

THE RIPPLES AND THE POOL.

SLUMBEROUS depths of tired eyes,
Where far in the shadow the spirit lies,
That sweet, brave spirit, whose joyous gleam
Should dance in those eyes like a rippling stream !

Yet the stream oft waits 'neath the forest's shade
In deep, still pools, and is undismayed ;
For it knows that soon, in the broad sunlight,
It will dance, with its ripples, o'er pebbles bright.

And the dark, deep pools, mysterious, still,
Have a sad, sweet charm of their own, that the trill
And the dancing chime of the ripples gay,
With all their beauty, can ne'er display.

For the ripples, singing their joyous song
In the brilliant sunlight, to all belong ;
But the pool in the forest concealed is for him
Who studies and honors and loves the stream.

Close not, then, slumberous, languid eyes !
Let me view the beauty that in you lies !
Your bright, gay glance for the world ; for me
Those sad, sweet looks that none else may see !

Herbert Ditchett.

THE SELFISHNESS OF "MOURNING."

IT can hardly be imagined that any one would seek to abolish or even repress the natural flow of sorrowful feeling for those who grow dearer by passing from sight. Grief has its divine office, and, even if it were useless to sorrow for what we have lost, there are natural forces which draw our bereaved feelings from our over-full hearts out towards Infinity as the impulse of Niagara leads the overflowing lakes to the commensurate haven of the sea.

It is, therefore, no attempt to stifle feeling that is hinted in the heading. But as true grief, by the increased tenderness of its own nature, should be more ready to feel for others, there seems to be no sacrilege in trying to inaugurate a gradual abolishment of the "weeds of woe;" at least an amendment of the extent of their infliction on the public at large. It would seem as if death were omnipresent enough to need no such frequent reminders as the display of crape and the unrelieved monotony of black in the dress of those bereaved. Because we have a private and sacred grief, why should we tell it to everybody as far as the eye can see? Why should we inflict the often-painful thoughts of death on the merchant in his business, on the children in the street, on our friends to whom we really wish no sad thoughts?

If it be answered that the dress of "mourning" is so common a sight in city streets as to excite no interest, then, though the answer is wrong, it could yet be proved by it that the garb of grief is in this respect at least useless. On the contrary, however, many sensitive or nervous people and invalids are given an unpleasant and unwholesome shock by the awful black attire; and to pass it, or sit next to a voluminous mass of stifling crape, is to receive a chill like the damp of the grave. It seems, therefore, only Christian that we should spare others the infliction of a gloom which, in the presence of a greater gloom, or through the hardenment of habitual use, we who wear the weeds of woe do not feel.

When we come to consider "mourning" as a way of giving vent to our own feelings, there may be two sides to the question, but the brighter side would suggest its being done away with to a great extent, if not altogether. Shall we delegate our grief to our clothes? If there is "that within that passeth outward show," do not "the trappings and the suits of woe" seem a making light of the real grief by the very inadequacy of the expression? One will say that it relieves one from the intrusion of worldly pleasures or social enjoyment, from the temptation to forget our sorrow. What a sad admission! A real sorrow is life-long. A sorrow of the heart grows with our growth, as we learn to appreciate our loss, and rightly viewed becomes one of our strongest and best of angels. Let us, then, not fear the forgetting of a real sorrow by the one who experiences it.

A sorrow, then, being life-long, should not be restricted in its expression to a period of six months, a year, or two years, as fashion dictates in the various degrees of bereavement. The very idea of fashion in the realm of grief should make fashionable manifestations of its presence most distasteful to all sane and refined people. Fashion in sorrow must ultimately lead us to the inane, where feeling is unknown. To a certain extent there is at least a plausible excuse in

the adoption of mourning emblems by those of extended social connections and duties. But the excuse limps in that it acknowledges that the hundreds of "friends" on the visiting-list are, after all, not intimate enough with us to be able to remember our afflictions and exercise the proper forbearance. So the advocates of "mourning" would confess, first, that they mourn through the medium of their clothes; second, that they have to adopt mourning as a defence from the intrusion of their friends! As we have seen, the infliction of gloomy apparel on the public—whom we do not know, and who do not know us—is a violation of the Golden Rule. Fashions in mourning stationery, in mourning head-gear, in mourning livery,—what a hollow sound they have! Does "mourning" help to keep alive the memory of the dead? Possibly, to some; but who of the dead would care for remembrance thus perpetuated, associated with sombre imagery? And must it be written that "mourning becomes" some people, and that it has been worn beyond even the fashionable period for that reason? What sense of grief, or the sacredness of sorrow, or the solemnity of death, is conveyed when a rosy-cheeked person enveloped in crape comes into a street-car laughing and chattering with a companion? Is it not travesty? One cannot hope that the aged, accustomed to the usage, will abandon it at once; if it eases their grief to so display it, who would forbid them, who have lost so many of their life-friends? In the very old there is, if anywhere, an approach to appropriateness in the wearing of at least partial black. But the discarding of excessive mourning display may well be begun by the young and middle-aged. Especially let us not have children, spirits of joy and hope, masquerading in the hues of death. Why cloud their lives more than nature clouds them? In all but the very aged it seems as if some appropriate observance in neck-dress, the wearing of grays and browns, etc., rather than any gay colors, were as far as we could safely go without inflicting our grief on others. And if we are any more tempted to forget our grief or join in the dance, can we not safely leave these things to the heart? What conduct is above reproach that does not emanate therefrom? Away with hypocrisy in grief, as in anything else! If our friends rally around us sooner and beguile us more quickly from the temporary, natural shock of death, from a lonely vigil with death to which we have bound ourselves, will it not be better? The lesson of death has been often preached,—be ye also ready. And to that end let the sorrow-stricken work yet more diligently while it is day. There is no truer balm for grief than self-sacrificing work for others. A relic of barbarism, perpetuating the spirit of the days when the mourner shaved his scalp, tortured his flesh, put ashes on his head, starved, made night hideous with wailing and beating of drums,—let us gently divest ourselves of this custom of wearing entire black for the dead, and see if the world will not be brighter in spirit as well as brighter to the eye.

C. H. Crandall.

OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

IF the writers of fiction ever came together in "class-meeting" to compare experiences, I am quite sure they would agree upon certain of the delusions which exist in the mind of the reader and which he is fond of stating to the writer. One of the most common of these is the supposition that the writer spends the time ostensibly given to social intercourse in making professional, and surreptitious, studies of the people whom he meets, and consequently the innocent and the unwary perpetually run the risk of being "put into a book." That it is the commonplace and uninteresting people—in an artistic point of view—who cherish this dread is a fact which proves how true it is that each one of us makes the axis upon which the world revolves. I remember one lady who was in the habit of announcing to the literary friends of her husband that if any one "put her into a book" she would put him into his coffin. As the temptation to make her into literary material would not have been strong under any circumstances, the penalty was out of proportion, although her husband and she might have served for mild sketches of Socrates and his already well-written-up wife.

It is true that a combination of character and circumstance may lead a writer to a study so close that the original can be traced,—as Paul Emmanuel in "Villette," and some of the people in Dickens's books,—but writers who are skilful in the delineation of character and the invention of plot rarely use the photographic process, and the original of a striking portrait is never likely to know he has been "used," the gift of seeing other people as they see themselves having been denied to the observer. I think almost every writer will agree that when the reader attempts to identify fictitious characters with the people known to the writer, he is almost always led astray by some superficial resemblance which is nothing more than a coincidence. In fact, nothing is more difficult to handle than the True,—because it is so hard to make it credible and interesting.

There is another little idiosyncrasy of the reader, of which I almost fear to speak, because it is so absurd, but, as it is also very common, it may be in place. This is the frequency with which readers of presumable intelligence ignore the logical connection between the plot and the characters. They forget that if the development of a story depends upon the people who live in it, these must possess certain characteristics. They must, in a word, be the people who in real life would do just the same things under the same conditions. The proper criticism is not upon the pleasant qualities of the characters, but upon their fitness for the work they have to do. If a villain has a part, he must act like a villain. In "Nicholas Nickleby" it was necessary to have a school-master, but Dickens could not have used Arnold of Rugby for the place. It would have been very fine for the boys, but ruinous to the plot. But in real life take such a man as Squeers and place him in an irresponsible position, with power over the helpless, and he will develop into just such a character as is portrayed by Dickens. If the reader would bear all this in mind, and not let his likings run away with his judgment, we should hear fewer books condemned because such and such characters were "not liked." Who, for instance, "likes" the people

in Zola's novels? Still, they exist, but it remains to us to determine whether we will associate with them in books, or out of them. If we do choose to take them in literature, the criticism is upon the ability shown in the reproduction, not at all upon our fondness for the type represented.

One of the most common of the few attentions bestowed upon the writer by the reader is the suggestion of plots. There is nothing the writer likes better than finding a fresh and unbackneyed plot suitable to his style of work, but when the reader approaches him with the announcement that he "greatly desires to tell him a story that will just suit his style," the writer foresees that the claim it has upon his consideration is that it is like something he has already written! Nothing can be more vague and intangible than the building of plots. It is hardly possible to foresee what will take the imagination captive, nor can any one tell what will be developed from a given germ. Mental assimilation is one of the processes for which no receipt can be given, and no one can tell at what angle an impression will strike. The connection between suggesting impressions is often involved and subtle enough to elude even the thinker's own analysis, and not even in the witness-box and under oath could the writer always tell why a certain seed was quickened, and how it happened that in his mind was raised, not the body that was sowed, but another, there being thoughts that are sowed in weakness to be raised in power, and in dishonor to be raised in glory, yet *how* this mental body comes to life is not given to the natural man to know.

One of the literary stories that illustrate how idle it is for the reader to attempt to determine just where the writer derived his inspirations is shown in the description of Miriam in "The Marble Faun." There was much discussion about the original of this character, it having not only a certain kind of individuality which made it real, but there was an artistic reserve in the whole treatment that implied that there was much more that could be told. When Hawthorne's "English Note-Books" were published, the original was discovered in them as a young lady opposite to whom he had sat at a Lord Mayor's dinner! That this chance study sat for more than the personal picture of the famous character is shown in the description that Hawthorne gives of the impression she produced upon him: "Looking at her I saw what were the wives of the old patriarchs in their maiden or early married days,—what Judith was, for, womanly as she looked, I doubt not she could have *slain a man in a just cause*." . . . "Whether owing to distinctness of race, my sense that she was a Jewess, or whatever else, I felt a sort of repugnance, simultaneously with my perception that she was an admirable creature." Here in a few lines we have Miriam as she is through the whole book. It is not only the black hair, "black as night, black as death," without the "vulgar gloss," that impressed the sensitive brain of the writer, but the key-tone of his whole feeling toward her is struck. Hawthorne never really liked Miriam. He knew, as he said, that she was "an admirable creature," but his tenderness was for Hilda, who in no way was repugnant to him in her appearance, her race, or her name. It is not to be supposed that as he watched this London girl at the dinner he then and there decided to make a heroine of her, nor that she suggested the novel to him, but afterwards, as the whole story grew into his musing, the memory of her influenced the shaping. This seems to me to be plain. I remember once going into a notary's office with a writer, who, after we came away, asked me if I had noticed a young man at a desk. I had a memory that there were two people in the room, that was all. "That,"

she said, "proves how varying are our impressions. I saw this young man some years ago, and talked to him for a moment, and months afterwards when I came to write the novel that you think is the best I ever wrote, he came into my mind as being the right man for my hero." "You do not mean to say," I cried, "that he is your Philip?" "He not only is my Philip, but my Philip would not have done some of the things you say are fine if he had not looked just as that young fellow does." "That may be," I returned, "but he does not *look* like Philip, all the same. If he had, I should have noticed him." It is often said that Scott drew the character of Rebecca from a Jewess who once lived in Philadelphia; but he took her story in good shape from Washington Irving, introducing it into "*Ivanhoe*" bodily, and therefore this tradition does not illustrate the point I wish to make. Scott had a remarkable liking for showing the reader into his workshop and exhibiting the rude and imperfect models from which he made his wonderful studies.

It will, I hope, be understood I do not mean to say the tracing of characters and situations to their originals may not at all times be interesting, and sometimes legitimate, but it is one of the stupidities and the injuries of our criticism—private and public—that the reader too often insists that the writer, in exhibiting his work, shall also produce the models, so that the public may not only judge for itself how well the copy is made, but also have the satisfaction of understanding which of the author's friends has been "used."

Louise Stockton.

MEN OF THE DAY.

THOMAS HARDY, the famous novelist, is a slim, bald-headed man of middle height, with rather beetling brows and a singularly pleasant face, which was, until recently, framed in a pointed gray beard. Though thoughtful in manner and somewhat melancholy-looking, he is an interesting and amusing companion. He comes of noble stock, being directly descended from the Hardy to whom the dying Nelson said, "Kiss me, Hardy," and is now two-and-fifty years of age. He began life as an architect, and lives in a quaint old mansion near Dorchester of his own designing. It is situated in the heart of that western county of which he has become the historian and the poet; and, being a full-blown magistrate, he is enabled to study the rustic from the vantage-ground of the judgment-seat. His house stands exactly over an old Roman graveyard, and with cheerful practicality he has turned the bones of the old legionaries to ornamental purpose, the drive up to the door being studded with these funereal remains. He does all his writing in a roomy garret, into which none but the elect are suffered to enter. It is cut off entirely from the rest of the house, being approached by a winding staircase, and is a veritable museum of dead-and-gone conquerors. Unlike Walter Besant and other contemporary novelists, he is a firm believer in the inspiration theory, writing only when the composing fit is upon him. He has an independent fortune besides the income derived from his books, which is now very large. He has written in all some dozen novels, each of which has enriched the fiction which deals with heaths and villages, and his portraits of peasant life have been compared with justice

to Shakespeare's. In fact, there are some critics who declare him to be the greatest of living romancers. His last book, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," is generally accounted his best. He is strongly attached to all his characters, but often forgets their names and has to be set right by his wife, who acts as his "right-hand man" in his literary work.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, is a short-set, slim-built man, with a long shock of silvery-white hair, and a clear-cut, refined, intelligent face adorned by a drooping moustache. He is nine-and-fifty, and is a native of Maine. At twenty he graduated from Bowdoin College, and later attended lectures at the Harvard University Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1855. So quickly were his talents recognized that in less than a year he was elected city attorney and president of the common council of his native Augusta. He also acted as one of the editors of the *Age*, the leading Democratic organ of the State. He resigned these positions, however, and moved Chicago-wards to seek his fortune in the great West. This was in 1856. Law and politics go hand in hand, and he soon acquired as great a reputation on the stump as he did at the bar. In 1862 he became a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and the following year was elected a member of the Legislature. He served as a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1864, 1870, 1876, and 1880. Mr. Cleveland offered him at different times the positions of solicitor-general, of civil-service commissioner, and of member of the commission on Pacific railways; but all of these he declined. At length, however, on the death of Chief Justice Waite, in 1887, the President offered him the vacant position, and he accepted it. From a financial stand-point he made a great sacrifice. At this time he was one of the foremost lawyers at the Western bar, having argued during the two decades previous more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any other lawyer in the West. His income was something like seventy-five thousand dollars a year. His salary as Chief Justice is only ten thousand five hundred dollars. Personally he is a singularly modest, affable little gentleman of varied culture, and is much given to cultivating the pleasures of his own fireside. He still retains an unpretentious house in Chicago, to which he is devoted: he has been twice married, and is the father of eight children. He is painfully active-minded, and so nervous-mannered that when on the bench he is always fidgety. He has been known—in his leisure moments—to dabble in poetry.

L. Alma Tadema, the famous painter, is a stout-built, hump-shouldered man with a straggling moustache and chin beard, and wears eye-glasses. He was born in Holland six-and-fifty years ago. His parents intended him for one of the learned professions, so that for a time he devoted himself to the study of the ancient classical writers; but Nature intended him for an artist,—and prevailed,—so that he turned his attention to painting, and eventually settled in London, where he now lives in princely style in a magnificent house that resembles an art museum rather than a private dwelling. He has painted some seventy large pictures during the last three decades, and is overburdened with knighthoods and decorations bestowed by various sovereigns. From his first entrance into art he has made a special study of the times when art held the highest place in human life. With a realistic exactness that connects him with the Pre-Raphaelites, and a minute archaeological knowledge that would furnish

out the professors of a whole German university, he sets before us with unrivalled power some quiet corner of a Roman street, the half-closed door of a marble shrine, a Pompeian mother with her child, a mænad dancing on the marble floor or brandishing her torch before the brazen gates. In addition to his special province, he is also well known as a portrait-painter. He is married to a daughter of Epps, of cocoa fame, and has a grown-up daughter who writes novels.

Russell Sage, the great financier, is a tall-built, gaunt-looking, keen-eyed man of nervous manner, with a long, clean-shaven face, formerly fringed by a scraggy iron-gray chin beard. He was born thrifty. This accident of birth happened to him some seventy-odd years ago, and he has not since recovered from it. He once kept a grocery-store at Troy, and invested his surplus funds in a bank, of which in the fulness of time he became a director. Finally he moved to New York and started in business as a money-lender. It is said that he has now more ready money than any individual in Wall Street, and that he could draw his check for twenty million dollars and get it cashed. He is the soul of frugality. He has never been guilty of any ambition to shine in the world of fashion, but he is a judge of horseflesh. Like Mr. Gladstone, he has never tasted tobacco.

M. Crofton.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. New Edition. Vol. X., Swastika to Zyrianovsk. And Index.

In the twenty-four years, since 1868, that have intervened between the completion of the first edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia and the present year which is rendered notable by the completion of the new edition, very much has happened in science, in literature, in politics, in art, which marks the era as one of profound importance to history. Electricity has begun to revolutionize modes of illumination and of travel; exploration has thrown open new areas in Africa and the North; the states of Europe have undergone changes in outline due to the Franco-Prussian War; and our own country has witnessed an unparalleled advance in the utilities of life, in architecture, in the industrial arts, and in letters.

All these progressions of mankind which we point to as our modern contributions to life are necessarily the very reverse of progressive as they relate to an encyclopædia, which, in little, is the picture of an age. With each step forward the age and its store of knowledge are put further out of date. The discovery of to-morrow renders yesterday's wisdom a mere heap of paper and print. So it is that not only a new edition but practically a new work is demanded for every generation; and it is the completion of the last of these noble products of learning and skill and patience that the J. B. Lippincott Company celebrates in putting forth this tenth and final volume of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*.

To attempt in a brief notice to give any adequate conception of the intellectual wealth and mechanical beauty of these ten volumes would be quite futile. To attempt even a résumé of the single volume just issued is equally difficult. An encyclopedia is, in itself, a résumé, and it is the peculiar excellence of Chambers's, beyond all its competitors in the field, that it has condensed its information so closely, given its facts with such lucid brevity, that to compress it further for the purposes of description seems out of the question. Merely to state wherein its superiority lies and to show what scholarship and experience have gone to its creation is all that can be undertaken.

In this, the tenth and final volume of a monumental work, we have, then, a corps of contributors from letters, science, art, religion, mechanics, business, which includes almost all the thinkers on both sides of the Atlantic who have risen to eminence in their chosen branches. Articles like those of Professor Palgrave on Tennyson and Wordsworth come with a tone of authority which none can gainsay, and which every lover of poetry recognizes and applauds. Were such essays, brief, learned, thoughtful, to appear in a review, they would be hailed as its most telling features. In *Chambers's Encyclopædia* they are merely segments in a wide circle of such admirable work, and are made no more of than the anonymous article on the Toad or on the Wasp. Theosophy, again, is treated with a masterly compactness and much literary grace by one of its chief exponents, Mrs. Annie Besant. The career of Thackeray is made more than usually clear to us by the husband of his daughter Mrs. Ritchie, and this, in the absence of any authoritative life of the great novelist, is a service

deserving of every reader's thanks. So with Thoreau, by John Burroughs; Titian and Turner, by P. G. Hamerton, author of the latter's life; Literature in the United States, by Professor R. E. Thompson, in which, as in all other contributions, a strictly impartial tone is maintained; Whist, by Henry Jones (Cavendish); Zola, by George Saintsbury; Tides, by Professor Knott; Thucydides and Troy, by F. B. Jevons; and Washington City, by A. R. Spofford. The present is the age of the specialist, and nowhere are his collective achievements seen with greater effect than in this storehouse of modern learning.

An especially attractive feature to home readers is the attention given to American subjects. As will be seen from the above examples, and at greater length in the thorough index, this is a transatlantic work. The scholars of the United States have joined hands with those of Europe, and have said the final word for each side of the ocean. The maps are equally reliable, and of beautiful workmanship, and the innumerable cuts, so helpful in the cases of flowers or beasts and birds, are the fruit of the newest reproductive methods.

The Life of Benjamin Franklin.
By John Bigelow.
Third Edition. Revised and Corrected.
Illustrated.

The life of Benjamin Franklin has been an exemplar to four generations of men. It has been written by numerous hands and been published in endless editions, and yet, like all the enduring creations of literature, it is perennial in interest, and as fresh in application as the newest biography of the day.

The last word on such a subject is, however, always the best word. "Tis his at last who says it best," writes Lowell of an idea; but he might quite as well have applied the thought to a biography, where the latest news is always equally the best. Nearly every reader has, as boy or man, read the Life of Franklin. It is a familiar classic. Material, therefore, which can throw new light upon the great and alluring character, which gives us opportunities for comparative criticism of old with new traits, or which offers entirely novel points of view,—this is a motive for publishing, as the Messrs. Lippincott have now done, as it is for possessing, a new edition of Mr. John Bigelow's exhaustive *Life of Franklin*, made, in respect of its contents, up to date.

Since the issue of the second edition of Mr. Bigelow's *Life*, accessions to Frankliniana have been rich and numerous. The Stevens Collection, purchased for the State Department in 1881, embracing all the hitherto unpublished papers left by Franklin to his grandson William Temple Franklin, and the letters to his early friend William Strahan, the parliamentary printer, have enabled the author to add many important pages to his work, bearing on both the earlier and the later life of the American philosopher. Besides these valuable addenda, there are introduced into the present edition a number of portraits and other pictures which have never appeared in any previous biography. These consist of reproductions of the Duplessis portrait of 1778, of Victor Hugo's drawing of Franklin's house at Passy, of a portrait of M. de Chaumont, and of a view of the Château de Chaumont, which will be welcomed by readers already acquainted with these names so familiar in Franklin's career.

Now that America is beginning anew to be valued by Americans as it was of old by the colonial patriots, and in a centennial year which will bring us into gratifying competition with the European peoples whom Franklin captivated and peacefully conquered, such a publication as this noble *Life of Franklin* will be doubly acceptable to all thoughtful and loyal readers.

A Leafless Spring.
Translated from the
German of Ossip
Schubin by Mary J.
Safford.

It is difficult to walk in the footprints left by the original adventurer who has made a given field all his own. Charles Dickens the younger, we well know, threw his novel into the fire in very despair of competing with his great father. It is, therefore, a notable achievement to do adequately what is so rarely done at all; and the translation from

Ossip Schubin now offered to us by Mary J. Safford, venturing as it does into the peculiar province of Mrs. A. L. Wister, is to be hailed as a distinct success which suffers but little by the comparison.

A Leafless Spring, following Mrs. Wister's translations of *Erlach Court* and *O Thou, My Austria*, and by the same German author as these entertaining novels, has been put forth by the Lippincotts in continuation of a series of translations from the German unparalleled in publishing annals. That a literature so rich in local color and in romantic interest existed, few of us would have known without the admirable renditions of Mrs. Wister. They have covered the field thoroughly; but that it is by no means exhausted, and that it yields new traits to the treatment of a new pen, is here made most evident.

A Leafless Spring is the record of Jack Ferrars's career as the second son of an enormously rich English manufacturer who, making a humble start in life, died of inanition when wealth brought him leisure. Jack married his step-cousin Mary Winter, who was as rich as he was poor, but found her little to a taste which had fed on the honey-dew of Bohemian romance in a Parisian studio. From out his conventional honey-moon Jack stepped anew into the glamour of a former love-affair with an Italian model, and the consequences of this fall from grace form the subject of the veracious history. To those who are weary of the novel "with a moral sting in the end," this will be a welcome relief. It will afford an hour of unalloyed enjoyment.

**John Gray. A Ken-
tucky Tale of the
Olden Time. By
James Lane Allen.**

The picturesque features of our frontier life, when the frontier lay on the hither side of the Mississippi, have escaped all but a very few of the story-tellers. Their possibilities, when handled by a master in that line, are astonishingly rich. Their future, to apply Matthew Arnold's

assertion concerning poetry, is immense.

Not only, therefore, does it give us the most genuine pleasure to meet with a book like *John Gray*, but there is a promise as well as a performance in it which will make even the most sceptical look with hope for a great national fiction of the future. These simple materials,—the backwoods settlement in old Kentucky, the real men and women who are fine ladies and gentlemen beneath their homespun garb, the village gossips, the delicate little idyl of love, jealousy, disappointment growing up in the wilderness and working itself out on the old yet ever new human plan, the rejected lover and his flight to his birthplace in Philadelphia, where he gains "wife, children, home, friends, duties, honors, ease,"—all these elements bring with them, when touched into being by a creative pen, a charm, a pathos, and an unobtrusive lesson such as have gone to make the best tales the world has ever known.

John Gray, issued by the Lippincotts, is not a long story as space goes, but into its leaves is compressed a picture of early American life such as a whole three-volume novel might vainly endeavor to paint if the pencil were held by another hand than that of James Lane Allen. Native to the land he writes

of, he has depicted it with a loving touch which is born of deep and true knowledge of its history, as well as of the joys and sorrows of universal human nature.

One of the Bevens.
By Mrs. Robert
Jocelyn.

Uncle Geoffrey Bevan took his brother the captain's four children under his generous roof-tree at Cleaverholm when the world seemed about to cast them off. He treated them with a love almost equal to that of their dead mother, the Lady Elizabeth; and in every respect they were as dear to him as his own son. In the midst of their misfortunes, Elizabeth, the eldest, showed her strength of character in planning for the future of the family, and when Uncle Geoffrey died she asked and received from her cousin Jim permission to live in the long-disused Manor House on his estate, which tradition held to be haunted. How each of the family fared through life and love; how Dick took to racing and made it pay, and finally entered wedlock through the unusual channel of an heiress's proposal; how Molly managed her own wayward course, and how Elizabeth secured at last, through infinite self-sacrifice, the love of her cousin, to whom she had long been secretly attached,—all this is narrated by Mrs. Jocelyn in her most captivating vein, which, all her readers are aware, deals with the country life of England vividly and realistically, yet with a charm born of true artistic instincts. This is the last of the Messrs. Lippincott's *Select Novels*, and the first to bear the imprint of a new cover design, which, with a pleasant reminiscence in its outline of the familiar one just discarded, is superior to it both in color and in form.

A North-Country
Comedy. By M.
Betham-Edwards.

The very taking and laughable account of the northward pilgrimage of two English old maids, and the queer things which befell them in the village of Briardale, which Miss Betham-Edwards calls *A North-Country Comedy*, has been issued anew in a paper dress, in the Lippincott *Series of Select Novels*. Having amused a host of readers in its formal cover of boards, it will go on giving enjoyment to thousands more in its new and dainty spring costume.

CURRENT NOTES.

It has been demonstrated by the government chemists, as well as by practical experience in baking, that pure carbonic acid gas (which is the leavening power produced in the loaf when yeast is used) is produced in the dough, and light, spongy, sweet, and wholesome bread is made more readily by the use of the Royal Baking Powder than with yeast or with any other leavening agent. The action of the baking powder is mechanical entirely, and causes no chemical change in the flour. The water used in mixing the sponge causes the cream of tartar and soda of the baking powder to unite; their dissolution at once begins, the product being pure carbonic acid gas. Thus the leavening gas is obtained by the destruction of the leavening agent itself, instead of from the putrefaction of valuable parts of the flour, as when yeast is used. The evolution of gas continues under the heat of baking, and, being exerted after the crust of the loaf has been hardened by the first heat of the oven, acts to further divide the air-cells already formed, and to texture their walls into that peculiarly flaky sponginess which is the perfection of vesiculation, and makes the most beautiful and delicious bread.

Thus the Royal Baking Powder most perfectly vesiculates the dough by mechanical means, and entirely without fermentation, making it superlatively light and spongy, and in no way affects or changes the constituents of the flour. There is no destruction of the gluten, or sugar, as by yeast, but all those elements are preserved which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

Bread made with the Royal Baking Powder is always palatable, light, and sweet; loss from heavy, sour, or spoiled "bakings" is avoided, while the saving of flour (destroyed by fermentation in the yeast process) is from ten to fifteen per cent. The process is so simple that the amateur housekeeper need fear no failure, and so quick that no time is required between mixing and baking to make perfect bread.

This method also produces results absolutely certain and uniform, while it has the great recommendation of assured and entire cleanliness, as there is required no mixing or kneading with the hand, by which more or less of the cuticle, with other dirt, is inevitably left in the dough.

Of the greatest importance, however, is the superior wholesomeness of bread made from Royal Baking Powder, arising from the superlative lightness and tenderness which permit its more ready and perfect assimilation, from its absolute freedom from acidity, and its retention of all the nutritive elements of the flour. It is because of the possession of these qualities, also, that bread, biscuit, and cake raised by the Royal Baking Powder may be eaten when hot without inconvenience by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. Fresh, warm bread, the hot roll, muffin, or griddle-cake raised by it, is as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat, or any other food.

Following is the receipt for making this delicious bread:

To make one loaf: one quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful

sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required, more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, four and a half by eight inches, and four inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven forty-five minutes, placing paper over first fifteen minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing.

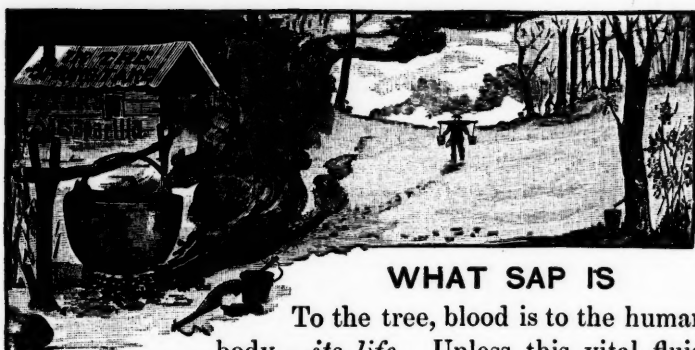
PHOTOGRAPHING THE SOUNDS OF VOWELS.—At the recent International Congress of Physiology at Liège, Professor Hermann demonstrated his method of photographing the sounds of vowels. The vowels were sung out before one of Edison's phonographs. Immediately afterwards they were reproduced very slowly, and the vibrations recorded by a microphone. The latter was furnished with a mirror, which reflected the light of an electric lamp upon a registering cylinder covered with sensitized paper and protected by another cylinder with a small opening which gave passage to the rays of light from the reflector. By this means were obtained very distinct photographic traces, and the constancy was remarkable for the different letters.—*The Eclectic Magazine*.

BOOTH'S RUSTIC PLEASURES.—An old resident of Indianapolis who was well acquainted with the elder Booth says that when that great actor lived near Baltimore the little farm in the suburbs on which he raised garden-truck was a source of much greater interest to him than the theatre in the city. The products of his farm he would himself take to town to sell, and "many is the time," says the aged Indiana man, "I have seen Mr. Booth standing in the market-place in Baltimore as eager to sell a quart of berries as any of his neighbors, though perhaps that night he would make thousands of dollars at the theatre where he was billed to appear. He would hang around the market until it was time to go to dress for his part, and then he would leave his wagon in somebody's charge, returning when the performance was over, perhaps to find it, perhaps not."—*Harper's Weekly*.

THE name of *fluorography* is given to a process of transferring pictures to glass by means of inks containing fluorides. These inks, when sulphuric acid is applied to them, disengage hydrofluoric acid, which etches upon the glass. A composition described in the *Génie civil* consists of four hundred parts by weight of glycerin, two hundred of water, one hundred of fluor-spar, one hundred of tallow, fifty of borax, and fifty of lampblack.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

A MAORI whose requests for blankets had at last elicited a decided refusal from the missionary exclaimed, "Kapai!" (good): "no more blankets, no more hallelujahs," and thereupon returned to the faith of his fathers. No less humorous, though in another way, was the plea of a Maori in litigation for a piece of land. Being called on to tell the court on what proof he relied for his title, he pointed to his rival claimant and said simply, "I ate his father."—*The Argonaut*.

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder.



WHAT SAP IS

To the tree, blood is to the human body—its life. Unless this vital fluid is in good condition, any weakness, infirmity, or ailment, at this season, is liable to develop into a settled malady. The best protection from disease, therefore, is pure, vigorous blood, and **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** the best medicine to insure the same. This well-known, standard preparation is composed of the choicest and most expensive alteratives and tonics known to pharmacy, and is indorsed by prominent physicians in both hemispheres. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical of all blood medicines. It is the medicine for **March, April, May**. It removes that tired feeling. It makes the weak strong. It is the kind you need, and can have no substitute. Ask for, and insist upon having,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has cured others, will cure you

UNEQUALED

for the cure of colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs—is the universal testimony in regard to **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**. A dose or two of this wonderful medicine promptly relieves even the most distressing symptoms of pulmonary consumption. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces refreshing sleep.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SLY REVENGE.—The spectacle of great men at play is always delightful to us who only know them in their serious moods. The artist Turner was an interesting talker, and was not only prodigal of interesting information, but of brilliant repartee.

He was once at a dinner-party at the poet Campbell's, and spoke of art in such a way that his listeners believed him to consider it superior to all other professions. After this the poet rose, and, having alluded with mock gravity to his friend's skill in "varnishing painters as well as paintings," proposed

"The health of Mr. Turner and the Worshipful Company of Painters and Glaziers."

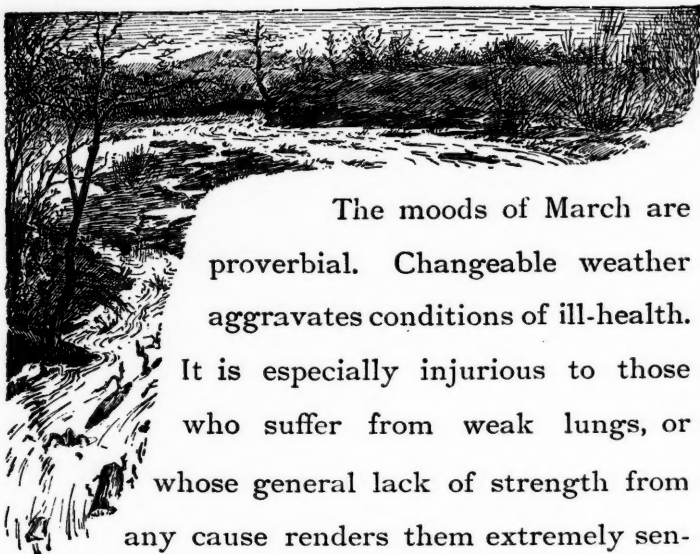
Then Turner rose, and with equal solemnity expressed his sense of the honor he had received, made some good-humored allusions to "*blotters* of foolscap whose works were appropriately bound in *calfs*," and concluded by proposing in return

"The health of Mr. Campbell and the Worshipful Company of Paper-Stainers."—*The Youth's Companion*.

AN English clergyman was visiting his parishioners, when one of them, an old woman, informed him that since they met "she'd gone through a sight o' trouble. Her sister was dead; and there wor a worse job than that,—the pig died all of a sudden; but it pleased the Lord to tak' him, and they mun bow, they mun bow." Then the poor old lady brightened up, and said, "But there's one thing, Mester Allen, as I can say, and ought to say: the Lord's been pretty well on my side this winter for greens."—*The Argonaut*.

A MASK in the National Museum which was found in a grave in southeastern Alaska is described in a special paper by Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, U.S.N. It is skillfully carved from cedar wood and painted in the usual grotesque manner with native colors, and is marked by the unique peculiarity of having for its eyes two large bronze Chinese temple coins. The grave in which it was found is more than two hundred years old. Lieutenant Bolles regards it as proof that a Chinese junk was, at some time in the past, driven upon the Alaskan coast.

LIGHTNING AT SEA.—For some time past it has been remarked that ships at sea are far less often damaged by lightning now than was formerly the case when wooden ships were so much in vogue. This has been noticed even under the tropics, where violent storms are very frequent. According to some returns made of the statistics that have been accumulated since 1879 by the German authorities, this must be attributed to the general use which is now made of wire rope for rigging-purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the whole ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor, by means of which the electricity is led away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage. Captain Dinklap, who has had charge of the commission appointed to investigate this question, states that no case has been recorded where a ship rigged with wire rigging has sustained any damage from lightning, except in a few instances where continuous connection had not been made with the hull. But wooden ships rigged with ordinary rope rigging still show the same percentage of casualties as formerly, when they are not properly fitted with lightning-rods and the proper precautions taken to maintain their efficiency.—*Electrical Review*.



The moods of March are proverbial. Changeable weather aggravates conditions of ill-health. It is especially injurious to those who suffer from weak lungs, or whose general lack of strength from any cause renders them extremely sensitive to such sudden changes of temperature.

Scott's Emulsion is effective even in deep seated pulmonary troubles; its results in Bronchitis and troublesome Coughs and Colds are of a character nothing less than remarkable.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is so much of an improvement over plain cod liver oil, the latter has practically gone out of medical use. Scott's Emulsion has not only preserved the EFFICACY of cod liver oil, but has greatly STRENGTHENED it—made it DIGESTIBLE—made it PALATABLE—made it a TONIC as well as a FAT-FOOD. Physicians everywhere speak of its gratifying results in their practice.

Write for our little book on Development of Strength and Form—Free.

Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.—\$1.

JULIA WARD HOWE began the study of ancient Greek in her old age, but probably with no greater interest than that with which Queen Victoria took up Hindustani at seventy. That was three years ago, and her majesty is still bending her energies to acquire a perfect command of the language of her Oriental subjects. She has added a staff of Hindoo servants to her household, to whom she gives orders in Hindustani, and whenever a rajah from her far Eastern dominions visits her palace, as in the case of the Guikwar of Baroda, she converses with him in his native tongue.—*Harper's Weekly*.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION FREE.—The young men and young women who aspire to obtain academic or college educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. *The Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry, and tuition,—all free.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—The scenery from the Great Wall is very fine. The wall is here a dividing line between the high, rugged hills of China, which tower above us on the one hand, and the great sandy plains of Mongolia on the other, with dim mountain-summits beyond in the far distance. Over these barren, rocky spurs and acclivities, ascending to their very summits, winding about in irregular curves and zigzags, its serried battlements clear-cut against the sky on the topmost ridges, descending into dark gullies to appear again rising on the other side, the endless line of massive stone and brick runs on and on until lost to sight behind the farthest range. And so it goes for miles and miles, eastward to the Pechili Gulf, and westward, mostly in two great, rambling lines, along the border of the Gobi Desert and Kansu, until it ends among the foot-hills of the Nan-Shan range. However we may regard it, whether as a grand conception for the defence of an empire, as an engineering feat, or merely as a result of the persistent application of human labor, it is a stupendous work. No achievement of the present time compares with it in magnitude.

But it has outlived its usefulness. The powerful Tatar and Mongol hordes, whose sudden raids and invasions it was built to resist, are no more to be feared. The great Genghis and Kublai could not lead their people to gory conquest now as they did centuries ago. The Chinese civilization has endured, while the once conquering Mongols, the people who in their brightest days established an empire from the Black Sea to the China coast, and a court at Peking of such luxury and splendor as Marco Polo described, are now doomed to pass away, leaving nothing behind them but the traditions and records and ruins of a brilliant past. The wall stands as a sharp line of division between the tribes of the north and the Chinese. The latter, though repeatedly subdued, and forced to bear a foreign yoke, have shown an irrepressible vitality to rise like a phoenix and to reassert their supremacy and the superiority of their civilization.—**ROMYN HITCHCOCK**, in *The Century*.

"We are advertised by our loving friends."

A Mellin's Food Boy.



ROGER C. HOYT. ONE YEAR OLD.

Give the Baby Mellin's Food

If you wish your infant to be well nourished, healthy, bright and active, and to grow up happy, robust and vigorous.

OUR BOOK FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF MOTHERS,

"The Care and Feeding of Infants,"

will be mailed free to any address on request.

The Doliber-Goodale Co., Boston, Mass.

OF COURSE.—A rather dilapidated but exceedingly cheerful tramp coming down the road asked Mr. Jennings for a job. Mr. Jennings had just set his reaper, preparatory to a long day's slow march up and down the big wheat-field. But he was urgently needed in another part of the farm, and, the farm-hands having gone to town to assist the carpenters' union in a labor demonstration, he welcomed help however dubious.

"Yes, I've got a job. Two dollars a day and board, and it's yours as long as you hold it down. Can you drive?"

"Can I drive? 'Ain't I druv four harses to waunst fur a Dutchman in Cheecago, an' Jim screechin' wid a horrn on the back stip of the waggin'?"

"That's all right. A reaper ain't a tally-ho; but I guess you'll do. You'll have to. Just keep a-goin'. I'll be back inside of an hour. But say, I wish you'd save a little patch by the fence in the corner there: I want to try an experiment I read about in the *Journal*."

"And how do I worrk the machine?"

"You let the machine alone. It will work itself. Just you drive straight up to that corner, then turn and go across by the fence. The machine will do the cutting."

The new hand drove a few yards very carefully, then halted, looked at the mysterious thing behind him, and shouted to Mr. Jennings, who had already started to the rescue of his fruit-trees:

"And do she kape a-cuttin' like this, all the time I kape a-goin'?"

"Yes, yes; go ahead."

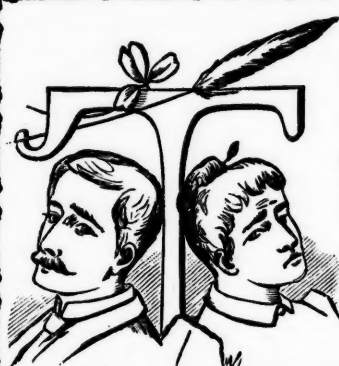
"Well, thin, how can I save the bit in the fince corner? Whin I drive up there, she'll jist cut it down annyway, and I won't have nothin' to say about it."

"Why, you idiot! When you get——"

"Av coorse, av coorse! I was jist jokin'. Whin I git there, I'll jist stand still till I git past."—DAVID BUDGE, in *Harper's Magazine*.

IN PRAISE OF CARRYING BUNDLES.—Whether the man with bundles is an admirable object or not is about the same question as whether simplicity of character is so admirable in itself as to justify its existence amid surroundings which are anything but simple. For the bundle-bearer is of the old order. He has gathered gear in his travels, and, having paid for it, he takes it along, saying, "This is mine." Delivery-wagons have been established to meet the requirements of a lazy civilization; for just as sure as laziness is a luxury of the first class, luxuriousness in habit is largely a matter of laziness indulged in by those who can afford it. Now, since all Americans can afford the best of everything, from the cuts of beef to seats in railway-trains, the generation has grown lazy, prone to accept every convenience as its right, and to cry out continually for more.

The man who carries bundles is one whose mind darts over incidentals to conclusions. It does not occur to him to have his purchases sent home by horse-power. He minds the end, not the means. He does not lumber up his brain with trivial ideas of the How, but he regards the What steadfastly. Therefore, having fewer suppositions, he has more facts. His thought is direct, and he is apt to be a leader among his fellows; for so tangled in conventions do our feet become that anybody who simply forgets them outruns us before either he or we know it.—*Harper's Weekly*.



After the Honeymoon.

Their honeymoon was over,
The timothy and clover

In all the summer fields was
turning brown.

'Twas morning, she sat sighing ;
Bedewed with dismal crying
She puckered up her fore-
head in a frown.

Floors sadly needed scrubbing,
Black kettles needed rubbing,
Her castles in the air had
toppled down.

When lo ! a great magician transformed this sad condition,
For **Gold Dust Washing Powder's** wide renown
Induced this bride to buy it—as soon as she could try it
No happier home existed in the town.

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Sold everywhere. Cleans everything. Pleases everybody.

Made only by **N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,**
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal.

"I do not think that you originally intended to injure the Bank; but your crime is the outgrowth of the tendency of this age, the desire of men to get rich quickly."—*Judge Butler, United States District Court, December 16, 1892.*

The text is almost the full sermon. At the base of this desire, often culminating in crime, is the fear of poverty, the apprehension of want and suffering in old age! There are other moving causes,—display, extravagance, the power which wealth gives; but we pass these as unworthy, and there is no space for a discussion of the conditions which breed them. The fact remains that the incentive to exertion and sacrifice is largely personal fear of poverty. It is a well-founded one, as everybody knows who looks about him: once drop out of the procession and your chance for restoration to the ranks is zero.

There is a simple, easy way to banish this fear. Your days will be happier; your nights will be rosy with restful sleep. Get your life insured; and in the doing of it you will make two wise and necessary provisions at one cost safely within your means,—protection for your family should you die before reaching old age, protection for yourself in the form of an endowment.

You will be surprised how much you can do for very little. Send for "The How and The Why,"* issued by

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* No charge; we pay postage.

CLOTHES.—"Whence comes it that we men have lost all sense of grace in our habiliments?" asks Herbert Maxwell, in *Blackwood's Magazine*. "How comes it that, to quote a high authority, the surest test of a well-dressed man is that, after parting with him, one should be unable to remember the color or material of any particular article of his raiment? Penelope took just pride in weaving for Ulysses a purple cloak with a hunting-scene in gold thread. Ought one to be ashamed of the pleasure derived from reading the luscious details of the clothes supplied to Jehan le Bon, King of France, to solace him withal during his captivity at the Savoy in London? or may one share in imagination his agreeable feelings in putting on for the first time, as he did on Easter day, 1358, a suit of marbled violet velvet trimmed with minever, or again at Whit-sunday in the same year, when he wore a new doublet of rosy scarlet lined with blue taffeta? Has Goldsmith forfeited any share of our esteem because of the delight he expressed in his bloom-colored coat? The 'Diary' of Samuel Pepys would not be half so readable if it wanted the affectionate mention of the writer's 'close-bodied, light-colored cloth coat, with a gold edging in each seam, that was the lace of my wife's best pettycoat that she had when I married her;' his 'black cloth suit, with white lynyngs under all, as the fashion is to wear, to appear under the breeches;' his 'velvet coat and cap, the first that ever I had;' or his 'new-colored silk suit, and coat trimmed with gold buttons, and gold broad lace round my hands, very rich and fine.' It does not, perhaps, much impress the reader with the greatness of the diarist's mind to be told how, when he went to church, 'I found that my coming in a perriwigg did not prove so strange as I was afraid it would, for I thought that all the church would presently have cast their eyes all upon me;' and he brings into relief his prudence at the expense of his loyalty when he writes, 'Hearing that the queene grows worse again, I sent to stop the making of my velvet cloak, till I see whether she lives or dies.' But these details add to the life-like interest of the journal, whereas description of nineteenth-century tailoring would be simply intolerable."

SCENTED BOOKS.—The odor often noticed about very cheaply bound books is caused by the carbolic acid which is put in the paste to preserve it and keep it free from cockroaches, that will scent pure paste a block away and come to it in shoals. Under ordinary circumstances, cloves will do as well as carbolic acid, but in bookbinderies, where there is always a good supply of paste, and where the other attractions for cockroaches are numerous, carbolic acid is really the only effective preventive. In the case of better bound books very little paste is used, and the leather has generally sufficient perfume about it to counteract a little unpleasant odor.—*Publisher's Weekly*.

WHAT WOULD ASTONISH HER MOST.—If some good and thoughtful woman who died fifty years ago could return to this world, what in our present life would most astonish her? Would it be the wonders of steam, electricity, and science, the tyranny of the working-classes, or the autocracy of servants? No! It would be the amazing development of her own sex: the preaching, lecturing, political women; the women who are doctors and lawyers; who lose and win money on horses, or in stocks and real estate; the women who talk slang and think it an accomplishment; who imitate men's attire and manners; who do their athletic exercises in public; and, perhaps more astonishing than all, the women who make marriage the cloak for much profitable post-nuptial flirtation.—AMELIA E. BARR, in *The North American Review*.



Dobbins' Electric Soap

Is for sale everywhere, and has been ever since 1867. Acknowledged by all to be the BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD. We ask every woman using it to save the Outside Wrappers and send them to us. We will mail her, post-paid, the following Beautiful Presents, gratis: For two complete Outside Wrappers and Ten Cents in money or stamps, any volume of the "Surprise Series" of 25 cent novels, about 200 pages. Catalogue on back of wrappers. For twenty complete Outside Wrappers, without any cash accompanying, any volume of the "Surprise Series" novels. For twenty-five complete Outside Wrappers, any one of the following most beautiful panel pictures ever published, all charming studies of little girls, by the most celebrated foreign artists, made exclusively for us: "La Petite," by Throman; "Les Intimes," by Thompson; "Two Sisters," by Sagin; "Little Fisher Maiden," by G. B. Wilson; "Little Charmer," by Springer; "May Day," by Havenith; "Heartsease," by Springer. For sixty complete Outside Wrappers, a Worcester's Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages.

The whole wrapper must be sent. We will not send anything for a part of a wrapper cut out and mailed us. Of course no wrapper can be used for two presents. Twenty wrappers, or over, should be securely done up like newspapers, with ends open, and address of sender in upper left-hand corner of envelope. Postage on wrappers thus done up is 2 cents for 20 or 25 wrappers, and 6 cents for 60 wrappers. Mail at same time postal telling us what present you desire.

DOBBINS SOAP MANUFACTURING CO.,
119 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

YEARS ago, in the land of my birth,
When my head was little above the earth,
I stood by the side of the grass-blades tall,
And a quickset hedge was a mighty wall,
And a measureless forest I often found
In a swampy acre of rush-clad ground ;
But, when I could see it, the best of the view
Was a distant circle, the Hills of Blue.

Higher we grow as the long years pass,
And I now look down on the growing grass :
I see the top where I saw the side :
Some beauties are lost as the view grows wide :
I see over things that I could not see through ;
But my limit is still the Hills of Blue.

As a child I sought them, and found them not,
Footsore and weary, tired and hot :
They were still the bulwark of all I could see,
And still at a fabulous distance from me :
I wondered if age and strength could teach
How to traverse the plain, the mountains reach :
Meanwhile, whatever a child might do,
They still were far, and they still were blue.

Well, I've reached them at last, those distant Hills ;
I've reached their base through a world of ills ;
I have toiled and labored and wandered far,
With my constant eyes on a shifting star ;
And ever, as nearer I came, they grew
Larger and larger, but, ah ! less blue.

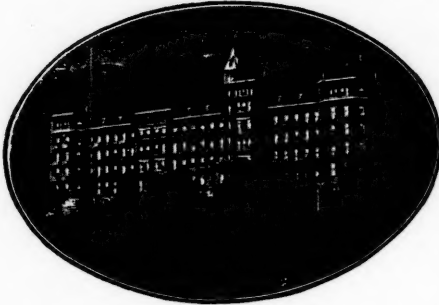
Green I have found them, green and brown,
Studded with houses, o'erhanging a town,
Feeding the plain below with streams,
Dappled with shadows and brightening with beams,
Image of scenes I had left behind,
Merely a group of the hilly kind,
And beyond them a prospect as fair to view
As the old, and bounded by Hills as blue.

But I will not seek for those further Hills,
Nor travel the course of the outward rills :
I have lost the faith of my childhood's day :
Let me dream (it's a dream, I know) while I may :
I will put my belief to no cruel test,
As I doze on this green deceptive crest :
I will try to believe, as I used to do,
There are some blue Hills which are really blue.

J. K. S., in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Jackson Sanatorium,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.



ESTABLISHED 1888.

Especial provision for rest and quiet, also for recreation, amusement, and regular out-door life.

Culinary Department under supervision of Mrs. Emma F. Ewing, Superintendent of the Chautauque Cooking School.

Hillside location in Woodland Park, overlooking extended views of the famous Genesee Valley region, unsurpassed for health and beauty. Charming walks and drives. Lakes, glens, and waterfalls in immediate vicinity. Clear, dry atmosphere, free from fogs and malaria. Pure spring water from rocky heights. Perfect drainage and sewerage.

Steam heat, open fires, electric bells, safety elevator, telegraph, telephone, etc.

For illustrated pamphlet, testimonials, and other information, address

Mention this Magazine. **J. ARTHUR JACKSON, Secretary, Dansville, New York.**



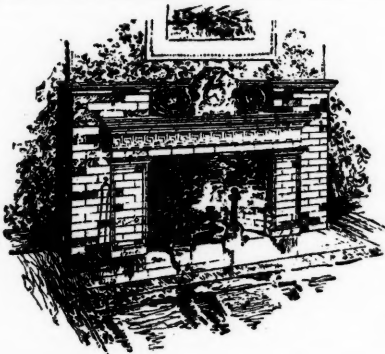
A DELIGHTFUL home for those seeking health, rest, or recreation. Under the personal care of experienced physicians.

Elegant modern fire-proof main building and twelve cottages, complete in all appliances for health and comfort. Extensive apartments for treatment arranged for individual privacy. Skilled attendants. All forms of baths; Electricity, Massage, Swedish Movements, etc. Delsarte System of Physical Culture. Frequent Lectures, and Lessons on Health Topics.

The Advent of

MOULDED BRICK

*Marks a new era of
beau'y in architecture.*



Price of this simple mantel, suitable for a residence or office, in red bricks, including fire back, under fire, hearth, and red tile shelf covering, \$31.00; in cream bricks, \$45.00. Send ten 2-cent stamps for our "Sketch-Book," a beautiful art souvenir, showing many charming designs for doorways, mantels, cornices, windows, etc.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON } 4 Liberty Square,
FACE BRICK CO. } Boston, Mass.

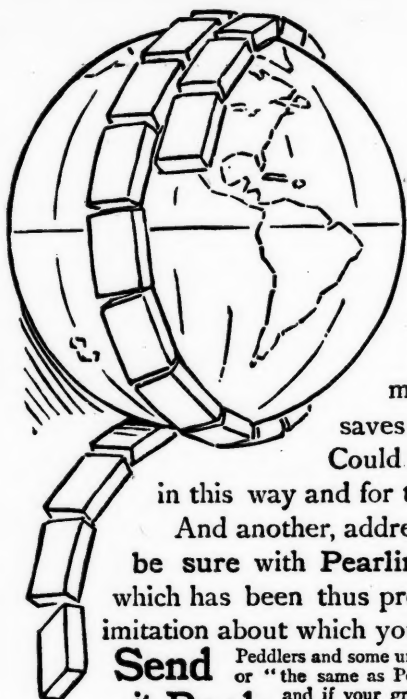
FALSE economy is practised by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

THE WORLD'S MOST USEFUL RIVER.—The Nile, probably, is the most wonderful river in the world. It has made Egypt possible by turning an arid wilderness into the richest land in the world. It has provided at the same time an admirable commercial highway, and made easy the transportation of building-materials. The ancient Egyptians were thus enabled to utilize the granite of Assuan for the splendid structures of hundred-gated Thebes and of Memphis, and even for those of Tanis, on the Mediterranean coast. At a time when the people of the British Isles were clad in the skins of wild beasts and offered human sacrifices upon the stone altars of the Druids, Egypt was the centre of a rich and refined civilization. Most of this development of Egypt was due to the Nile, which not only watered and fertilized the soil annually, but was and is one of the greatest and best natural highways in the world. From the beginning of winter to the end of spring—that is, while the Nile is navigable—the north wind blows steadily up-stream with sufficient force to drive sailing-boats against the current at a fair pace; while, on the other hand, the current is strong enough to carry a boat without sails down against the wind, except when it blows a gale. That is why ancient Egypt did not need steam-power nor electric motors for the immense commerce that covered the Nile, nor for the barges carrying building-material for hundreds of miles.—*Harper's Young People.*

THE CAMPHOR-INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.—Camphor-trees have abounded in great numbers in Iki Island, and since the profitableness of the manufacturing of camphor has become known the number of factories has of late years rapidly increased. One result of the great increase is that grown trees are becoming exhausted. Fortunately, however, the young trees are very numerous, and if steps are at once taken to put their cultivation on a proper basis the industry may be saved from extermination.—*Industries.*

TO TEACH THEM DISTINCT ENUNCIATION.—After dwelling on the difficulty of recognizing stations announced by the guards on the elevated railways, a writer in *Harper's Weekly* goes on to suggest, "If the five hundred thousand persons who are advertised to travel daily upon our air-lines would contribute each one paltry cent per diem for one month, at the end of that period the treasurer would be in possession of funds amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would be sufficient to instruct the guards, and to give to each of them two weeks' rest in the country for practice; or, if the two weeks' vacation should appear unnecessary, the surplus could be devoted to the instruction of the guards in the many languages spoken in New York to-day. Our population is so heterogeneous that it would be a great blessing were the guards proficient enough in polyglottery to be able to announce all the stations in the various languages spoken in our city, including even the many varied dialects that so add to the charm of our monthly magazines. A guard who could call out 'Bleecker Street,' 'Rue Bleeckaire,' 'Pleecker Strasse,' and so on, running the whole gamut of 'spoken speech,' as the Western orator called it, would be a great blessing, although it might seriously interfere with rapid transit to have him devote as much time to these announcements as would be necessary if all tongues were included."

NOT READY OF UNDERSTANDING.—Conductor.—"Fare." Passenger (looking out of the window).—"No; it's raining."—*Free Press.*



Enough Pearline

has been sold to put a girdle of it round about the earth, and a good deal over. Hundreds of millions of packages, in the last fifteen years, have made washing easy for millions of different women. This suggests a question—to the timid women who think that because **Pearline** saves so much work it must do some harm.

Could **Pearline** have been sold and used in this way and for this time, if it were dangerous?

And another, addressed to **all** women: Isn't it better to be sure with **Pearline**, the original washing compound, which has been thus proved, rather than to risk it with some imitation about which you know nothing?

**Send
it Back**

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." **IT'S FALSE**—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—*send it back*. 375 **JAMES PYLE, New York.**

BIRD-MANNA!—The great secret of the canary-breeders of the Hartz Mountains, Germany. Bird-Manna will restore the song of cage-birds, will prevent their ailments, and restore them to good condition. If given during the season of shedding feathers it will, in most cases, carry the little musician through this critical period without loss of song. Sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Sold by Druggists. Directions free. Bird Food Company, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



DR. SCOTT'S DERMALVALVE.—Let us see what "Dermalvalve" is. It is the *only* guaranteed cure for Eczema. (We use Eczema in its general sense, as representing all classes of diseases of the skin.) It is not a "face-bleach;" it is a genuine remedy that beautifies by bringing back to the skin its natural softness and brilliancy. It is the result of years of study by well-known dermatologists, and a "Cure that Cures." There are no poisons in it. It can be taken into the stomach without any danger, and the delicate complexion of youth is improved by its use.

Remember, we guarantee to cure all kinds of skin-disease, and in all stages. Sufferers from salt rheum, cuts and abrasions, ulcers, bites of insects, chapped skin, shingles, hives, milk crust, prickly heat, will get instantaneous relief from the first application. Price, fifty cents per box. Remit to **GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York City**, and mention Lippincott's, and you will get, free of charge, Dr. Scott's new book, "The Doctor's Story," with your box of Dermalvalve.

Agents wanted for Dr. Scott's Electric Specialties.

GUYOT SUSPENDERS.—Among the most attractive exhibits in the French section of the World's Columbian Exposition will be the magnificent display of Genuine Guyot Suspenders.

They are certainly the most natural, healthful, and also popular appendage at present known to the masculine community for trousers. They are not only the most durable, but they are the lightest, the easiest for adjustment, and the only hygienic suspender now made.

There are many imitations, but they always lack the qualities of the Genuine, and, in order to be certain of getting the Genuine, a label has been placed upon every pair of Genuine Guyots, so that the buyer can be sure of what he is purchasing.

It is gradually becoming more and more customary for every gentleman to have each pair of trousers supplied with a pair of Genuine Guyot Suspenders, so as to avoid loss of time in changing the suspenders when changing the trousers.

They tell a story of a drowned man who was fished out of the East River a short time ago. There was nothing on his body by which to identify him, but he wore a pair of Genuine Guyot Suspenders, by which it was rightly judged at the coroner's inquest that he moved in the higher walks of life.

It is also said that many ladies who wish to keep their husbands constantly in good humor keep a good supply of Guyots always on hand.

Over one million pair of Genuine Guyots were sold last year.

A WONDERFUL MAGNET.—Probably the largest and strongest magnet in the world is that at Willet's Point, New York. It came to be made by accident. Major King happened to see two large fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused side by side on the dock, and immediately conceived the idea that a magnet of enormous power could be constructed by means of these cannon, with a submarine cable wound around them. The magnet, which stands about ten feet from the ground, is eighteen feet long, and has eight miles of cable wound about the upper part of the guns. It takes a force of twenty-five thousand pounds to pull off the armature. A seemingly impossible experiment was performed with some fifteen-inch solid cannon-balls, the magnet holding several of them suspended in the air, one under the other. The most interesting experiment was the test made of a non-magnetic watch. The test was highly satisfactory. The magnet was so powerful that an ordinary watch was stopped stock-still as soon as it came within three feet of it, while an American non-magnetic watch was for ten minutes held in front of the magnet and it did not vary the hundredth part of a second. A sledge-hammer wielded in a direction opposite to the magnet feels as though one were trying to hit a blow with a long feather in a gale of wind.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

ANXIOUS FOR HIS OWN.—An old gentleman, after the funeral of a relative, in the west of England, was listening with rapt attention to the reading of the will, in which he unexpectedly proved to be interested. First it recounted how that a certain field was willed to him; then it went on to give the old gray mare in said field to some one else, with whom he was on anything but friendly terms, at which point he suddenly interrupted the proceedings by exclaiming indignantly, "Then sha's eatin' ma grass!"—*The Argonaut.*

Peptik Bread

Is Something New—A Bread Without Yeast.

Yeast ferments, decomposes, or in plain English rots, and this fermentation destroys part of the nutrient qualities of the flour, and gives bread that peculiar yeasty taste, which does not belong to true bread. Yeast bread (except when stale or toasted), when taken into the stomach, often ferments and causes sour stomach.

In Peptik Bread the nutrient quality of the flour is retained. It is the best bread for every person, and especially dyspeptics. It is healthier than yeast bread, more palatable, promotes digestion and is much less trouble to make.

A lady writes: "This receipt for Peptik Bread has been worth hundreds of dollars to me. The bread is so light, so sweet, and so good, and so little trouble to make."

Peptik bread can be made in an hour, yeast bread requires from 4 to 12 hours. The receipt for making Peptik Bread is copyrighted, but it is yours for the asking. Send name and address (a postal card will do) to the CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 FULTON ST., N. Y.

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S INVIGORATING TONIC.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS.

CONTAINING

**Peruvian Bark, Iron
AND
Pure Catalan Wine.**

An experience of 25 years in experimental analysis, together with the valuable aid extended by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, has enabled M. Laroche to extract the entire active properties of Peruvian Bark (a result not before attained), and to concentrate them in an elixir, which possessed in the highest degree its restorative and invigorating qualities, free from the disagreeable bitterness of ordinary preparations.

This invigorating tonic is powerful in its effect, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

Iron and Cinchona are the most powerful weapons employed in the art of curing; Iron is the principle of our blood, and forms its force and richness. Cinchona affords life to the organs and activity to their functions.



Endorsed by the Medical Faculty of Paris, and used with entire success for the cure of

**MALARIA,
INDIGESTION,
FEVER and AGUE.
NEURALGIA,
LOSS of APPETITE,
POORNESS of BLOOD,
WASTING DISEASES,
and
RETARDED
CONVALESCENCE.**

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, No. 30 North William street, New York. 22 rue Drouot, Paris.

THE Germans never open a window or door in a street-car, a railroad-car, or any room in their houses. This to an American is simply purgatory: so, as a usual thing, when it became necessary to take a street conveyance I mounted to the top among market-baskets, market-women, babies, soldiers *ad libitum*. Why the Germans have such a horror of draughts I shall never fathom, but I am sure in their eyes I have had cause to die hundreds of deaths, which never came to me by sheer force of good luck.—E. LE G., in *The Gymnasium*.

PETE'S TACTICS.—A correspondent of a Western paper gives the following description of his intelligent mule, Pete. The animal was a large, iron-gray pack-mule, bought to transport luggage across the Sierra Nevada. On the second day in the mountains the correspondent tethered Pete to a tree, allowing him about twenty feet range where there was good feed, and then took a seat on a fallen tree not far removed, to eat his own lunch.

"I had finished eating, and was half dozing where I sat, when suddenly the mule reared and snorted loudly. I sprang to my feet and looked about.

"Not ten feet off stood a huge grizzly bear, evidently with designs on my person. I rushed for the nearest tree, and made good time in climbing it. I was safe for the nonce, but alas, poor Pete! How could the tethered mule defend himself?

"To my surprise, he dropped his head after a moment, and resumed feeding as if oblivious of the grizzly's proximity. As for the bear, he stood still for several minutes, his eyes wandering from where I sat aloft in the tree to Pete. The mule's quiet behavior evidently puzzled him.

"By and by the grizzly started and made a circuit of the tree to which the mule was tethered. Pete went on nibbling grass, but kept an eye on his enemy's movements. The bear emitted a series of deep growls, then opened his great mouth and disclosed two rows of ugly teeth.

"Slowly the huge creature advanced upon the mule. Pete kept on grazing, his back towards the bear. Nearer came the grizzly, and still nearer. The mule stopped feeding. From my perch I watched the scene breathless, expecting to see Pete's horrible death.

"Finally the bear stopped, rose on his hind-quarters, and prepared to strike. At that moment the mule, at whose quiet stupidity I had wondered, sprang forward, and the grizzly's paws struck empty air.

"Then I saw a gray form double itself into a ball and bound upward. It was the mule's turn! Out of that ball flew two iron-shod legs, which shot back and forth with the regularity of piston-rods, with a *thump, thump, thud* against the body of the grizzly, who was completely off his guard.

"He was hit all over—on his head, on his shoulder, on his side, on his back—by those pile-driving hind-feet. He fell in one direction, then in another, seeming utterly incapable of getting away; and when Pete stopped kicking the breath of life was gone from the bear's body.

"The mule had not a hair harmed, apparently, and after resting a bit returned quietly to his feeding."

M. MARINONI, the chief owner of *Le Petit Journal* of Paris, which has a circulation of nearly a million and a quarter daily, began life as a factory-hand. He is the proprietor of several valuable patents, including the rotary printing-press that bears his name.—*The Newsmen*.

SMOKED FOR OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Has been popular with smokers everywhere for over twenty-five years.

It is Just as Good Now as Ever.

Its FLAVOR, FRAGRANCE and PURITY have contributed largely to the growing popularity which pipe smoking enjoys. Pipe smoking is growing in favor because finer, sweeter and better tobacco can be had in this form and at much less cost than in cigars.

**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.**

**PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
of Philadelphia.**

Safe Investments. Low Rate of Mortality. Low Expense Rate.

Unsurpassed in everything which makes Life Insurance reliable and moderate in cost.

Has never in its entire history contested a death loss.

LABOR STATISTICS.—A new building was in process of erection opposite City Hall. One of the municipal clerks, who had been looking out of the window for some time, said to another clerk, who was reading the newspaper,—

"I have been watching that workman over there for an hour, and he has not done a lick of work in all that time. I wonder what he gets paid for?"

Just about the same time the workman remarked to a fellow below,—

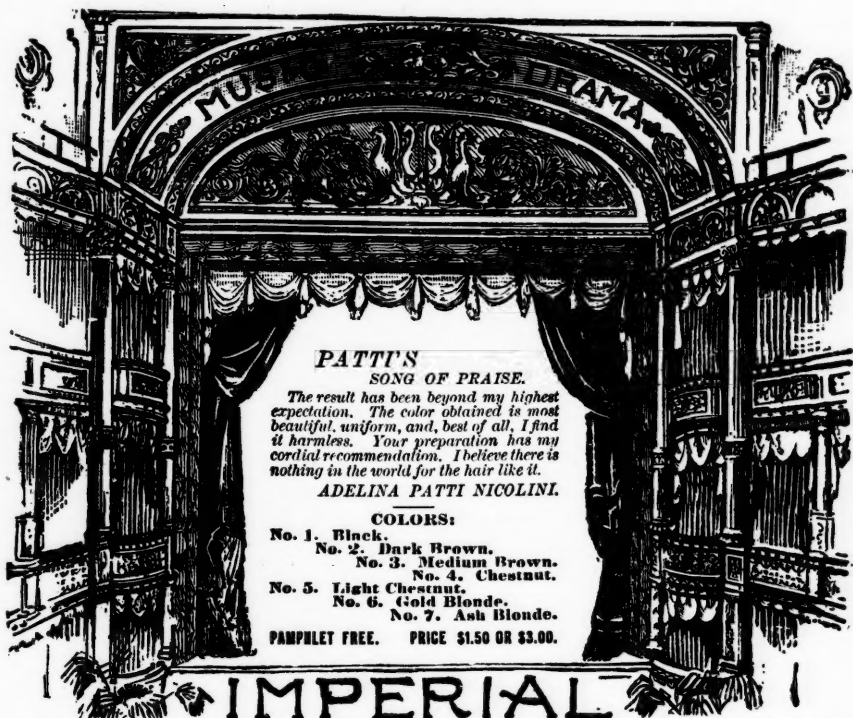
"Just look at that clerk over there. He hasn't done anything except look out of the window for the last hour. No wonder the country is going to the dogs."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN INDIAN GIRL'S LIFE.—Prayed over at birth, Dr. Shufeldt says, the pueblo girl of Wolpai (Moquis) must have her delicate baby skin well rubbed with fine wood ashes, or else her bones might become loose as she grows older. Very soon she is strapped in her portable cradle and toted about upon her mother's back, but while in the house must, in the same apparatus, be either stood up against the wall or even hung up, where for an hour or more together, in either situation, her sole amusement consists in peering about the "living-room." As soon as she is able to walk she is permitted to toddle about everywhere, and to ascend and descend the house-ladder before the second summer has passed over her head. She has no end of toys and playthings to amuse her. Till about seven years old "her days are spent mostly in romping and playing with the numerous children in the pueblo. Innocent of all clothing, and possessing a wholesome dread of water for any other purpose than to drink, she is at this age as wild as a mountain sheep, and can with almost equal celerity run up and down the steep, rocky crags that so abruptly slope down from the pueblo on all sides save one." After her tenth year she assumes the costume of her elder sisters and her girl companions, and is instructed in the duties that pertain to the kitchen, and in pottery and basket-work, and, as she grows stronger, in carding and dyeing wool and weaving blankets, mantles, petticoats, garters, and sashes of cotton or wool. At or a little before fifteen she is considered nubile. "She can bake, sew, dye, card, weave, and spin; her nimble fingers fashion the plastic clays into every shape needed for use or ornament; the tender shoots of the willow or the pliable roots of the grasses respond to her fairy touch and round themselves into beautiful baskets, vivid with coloring and repeating the sacred emblems of the butterfly, deer, or thunder-bird. In the number of stews, ragouts, and broths which she knows how to compound of the flesh of the kid or sheep, and such vegetables as the onion, bean, and the aromatic chile, or in the endless diversity of hominy mush, popcorn, and piki bread, she will hold her own with the most ingenious American housewife."

BETWEEN two worlds life hovers like a star
 'Twixt night and morn upon the horizon's verge.
 How little do we know that which we are!
 How less, what we may be! The eternal surge
 Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
 Our bubbles: as the old burst, new emerge,
 Lashed from the foam of ages; while the graves
 Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

BYRON.

NOT GOOD AT DESCRIPTION.—A lawyer retained in a case of assault and battery was cross-examining a witness in relation to the force of a blow struck. "What kind of a blow was given?" "A blow of the common kind." "Describe the blow." "I am not good at description." "Show me what kind of a blow it was." "I cannot." "You must." "I won't." The lawyer appealed to the court. The court told the witness that if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of a blow it was, he must do so. "Do you insist upon it?" asked the witness. "I do." "Well, then, since you compel me to show you, it was this kind of a blow;" at the same time suiting the action to the word, and knocking over the astonished disciple of Coke upon Littleton. When the lawyer arose to his feet, he said he did not wish to ask the witness any more questions.—*The Green Bag*.



PATTI'S
SONG OF PRAISE.

The result has been beyond my highest expectation. The color obtained is most beautiful, uniform, and, best of all, I find it harmless. Your preparation has my cordial recommendation. I believe there is nothing in the world for the hair like it.

ADELINA PATTI NICOLINI.

COLORS:

No. 1. Black.
No. 2. Dark Brown.
No. 3. Medium Brown.
No. 4. Chestnut.
No. 5. Light Chestnut.
No. 6. Gold Blonde.
No. 7. Ash Blonde.

PAMPHLET FREE. PRICE \$1.50 OR \$3.00.

IMPERIAL

Imperial Hair Regenerator is the only perfect and safe coloring for the hair; and, in order to test its merits, send sample of hair, and it will be regenerated to any desired shade, free of charge.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 292 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this magazine, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A MODERN EMENDATION.—Priscilla.—“They say that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.”

Prunella.—“Well, they are not quite right. The hand that cradles the rocks is the hand that rules the world.”—*Kate Field's Washington.*

BETTER THAN GRANITE.—A new kind of pavement is to be tried in Chicago. Solid steel plates, half an inch thick, are to be laid on a bed of sand, and on these will be placed wooden blocks of the general character of the old Nicholson pavement. The blocks will be held in place by steel tongues rising from the bed-plates and fitting the grooves in the blocks. The new pavement will be almost noiseless, and it is believed that blocks resting on a steel bed-plate will retain their position. Such a pavement will be costly, but a modern city can afford to pay something to avoid the noise on granite.

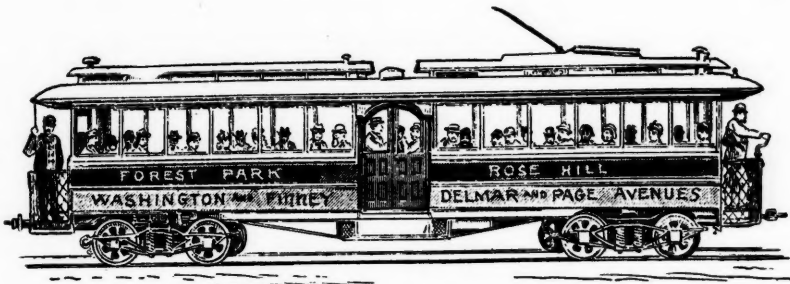
A FRENCH VISCOUNT, who is not so richly endowed with this world's goods as he would like to be, has invented a novel means of feathering his nest. He advertises in the French papers a lottery in which the *grand lot* will be himself and his title. Five thousand tickets are to be issued, at twenty francs each. These will bring him about twenty thousand dollars. The lady who draws the lucky number will have the choice of two alternatives. She may marry the viscount with his fortune of twenty thousand dollars, or she may share this capital sum, but must first forego all right to his person. Here is a chance for some of our young women who sigh for a coronet and cannot buy one. A viscount, with twenty thousand dollars, going for twenty francs, is ridiculously cheap. Although he is a Frenchman, he has graciously condescended to throw himself open to general competition.—*Illustrated American*.

FIRST USE OF GAS.—It has been just one hundred years since gas was first used as an illuminant by William Murdock, who lighted up his home at Redruth, in Cornwall, by means of coal-gas made in an iron kettle into which a rough iron tube was inserted.—*The Industrial World*.

MAARTEN MAARTENS is a Dutch country gentleman living in an old chateau in the wilds of Holland. It is said his neighbors know nothing of his English literary career. To them he is merely one of themselves, only a little more indolent and indifferent to local topics. They cannot understand what he does with his time all day (as he does not shoot), and occasionally, at some social function, a young lady will ask him whether he reads English. He has travelled a good deal, and has lived in France and Germany. It was mere dogged resolve which forced his books into print in English. He chose to write in English so as to have an audience. He sent "Joost Avelingh" to England from Holland, and all the big houses it was sent to refused it. Then he published it at his own expense.

"**ATLINA, Queen of the Floating Isle,**" is a poem by M. B. M. Toland, on a theme at once classical and romantic. Handsomely gotten up in white and gold by the J. B. Lippincott Company, and liberally illustrated by H. R. Bloomer, J. Aldin Weir, F. S. Church, Frederick Dielman, Francis C. Jones, A. F. Jaccaci, Herbert Denman, F. V. Du Mond, and J. H. Twachtman, the volume claims an attractive place among holiday books.

JAPANESE women put up their hair with wooden, ivory, or tortoise-shell pins, seven or eight inches in length and fully half an inch wide. The pins are usually carved, and are often capped with pivoted figures which dance with every motion of the wearer.—*Kate Field's Washington*.



A ST. LOUIS PATENT VESTIBULE CAR.

RAPID TRANSIT THAT PAYS.

FINANCIAL circles in the East have been greatly interested during the winter by the extensive deals in contemplation and actually consummated in St. Louis rapid-transit roads. Railroad systems valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and earning splendid dividends, have changed hands at what appeared to be fabulous prices, and the electric world is the more interested in the transactions because some at least of the roads were, up to quite a recent period, operated by mule- or horse-power at considerable loss to the stockholders and still greater inconvenience to the patrons of the roads. During the last few years St. Louis has grown so rapidly and in so substantial a manner that nothing but rapid transit of the most modern and perfect type can suffice to provide for the needs of the people, and, as is usual in St. Louis, an emphatic demand has been met in a liberal and enterprising manner.

Last year there were erected in St. Louis nearly five thousand five hundred new buildings, some of them lofty fire-proof office structures, but the majority, residence houses of a superior class, and the thirty million dollars invested in building added enormously to the daily traffic of the street-car lines in the city. Indeed, at the present time some of the roads, which have increased their carrying capacity tenfold in half as many years, have as much difficulty in handling the traffic as prior to the change of motive power and the general increase of equipment. Every road in the corporate limits of St. Louis has to make a quarterly return to the city authorities of the number of passengers carried, and the total for 1892 approximated one hundred million, as compared with eighty million in 1891, and forty-one million in 1885, which was practically the last year of the horse-car régime. This extraordinary increase, amounting to a gain of one hundred and fifty per cent. in the number of passengers carried in the space of seven years, is the largest ever returned in any city, and it is not only a magnificent tribute to the excellence of the present street-car facilities of St. Louis and the cash benefits which companies derive from providing rapid transit, but it is also an index of the general growth of the city.

A house-to-house directory canvass in St. Louis indicates that the population has increased over thirty per cent. since the census was taken in 1890, and the street-car traffic returns more than bear out this computation, for, even making allowance for the tens of thousands of visitors who flock to St. Louis every week during the festivities period, one hundred million fares could scarcely be collected in a year unless the actual population of the city approximated, if it did not exceed, six hundred thousand. The business returns in

every line also corroborate the statement that the city has grown in a marvelous manner during the last few years, and it is not surprising that capitalists on the lookout for investments which will yield them high returns are anxiously bidding for St. Louis roads.

During the winter, charters have been obtained from the municipal assembly authorizing the construction of about fifty miles of additional track, and other franchises authorizing about the same mileage are likely to be granted during the spring. This will bring the street railroad mileage of St. Louis up to three hundred miles. There is only one road which now uses horses or mules for motive power, and that is a short cross-town road in the residence section. All the new roads are being constructed and equipped for electric lines, electricity having proved by far the most popular motive power in the thriving metropolis of the West and Southwest. In 1885 the first rapid-transit road was constructed in the city, a cable being laid to connect the terminus of a narrow-gauge county steam railroad with the down-town business section. Four other important roads have since been cabled, and these are being operated very successfully and profitably. But the first cable road has given way to electricity, which power has also been substituted on the county division, making one continuous electric road running from the centre of the city right through its business and resident section and out to the suburban town of Florissant, a distance of nearly twenty miles.

This road has the distinction of being the longest electric line in the world operated from one power-house, and its popularity is remarkable. In addition to hauling thousands of business-men from their homes to their offices daily, it also provides an opportunity for healthy and inexpensive outings during the summer evenings, when hundreds of families take excursions out in the country in its luxurious cars. The Lindell Railway Company of St. Louis is one of the largest electric systems in America, and it, too, enjoys a very valuable and convenient excursion business, as it provides communication with Forest Park by two direct routes. It also owns the patent for a vestibule car which may be described as the most luxurious street-railroad vehicle in existence.

The other rapid-transit roads in the city which have obtained a national reputation include the Olive Street Cable road, one of the finest cable roads in the world; the Union Depot system, which covers almost the entire city with its numerous branches; the Broadway Cable, which runs right through the heart of the city from the north and south limits, within sight of the Mississippi River almost its entire distance; the Cass Avenue system, with its three roads running out to the Fair Grounds and Sportsman's Park, which carry hundreds of thousands of sight-seers every carnival period; the Market Street Electric roads, which run to Forest and Tower Grove Parks, two of the finest recreation grounds of the country; the People's Cable, which also runs to Tower Grove Park; and the Citizens' Cable, which carries passengers out to the county line through a section which it has helped to build up in unmistakable manner.

"Does rapid transit pay?" is a question that is sometimes asked in railroad circles. The best answer to it is, "Go to St. Louis and see," and it may be added by way of parenthesis that the best time to make the investigation is during the forty-day carnival period, which commences every year with the month of September. If the seeker after knowledge times his visit in accordance with this hint, he can find out all he wants and enjoy a delightful period of recreation and festivity at the same time.

COLUMBUS IN LOVE.

BY

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
(“GATH,”)

AUTHOR OF “THE ENTAILED HAT,” “KATY OF CATOCTIN,” ETC.



PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

Copyright, 1893, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

PRINTED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.